

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WE SHOULD ALL KNOW MORE
ABOUT MILITANT ISLAM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, despite predictions a few years ago that the age of terrorism was behind us, recent events here in the United States and around the globe make it quite clear that, in fact, we face a new and even more challenging phase of terrorism. A new threat has emerged often dominated by a few radical clerics who call for holy wars against those who do not adhere to their form of religious and political views.

Now more than ever, we must remain vigilant and keep up our guard against these new terrorist threats, which in recent months have come home to America where we once believed we were invulnerable. In order to be prepared to counter these new threats, we, as a nation, must fully understand and appreciate the nature of Islam and the small unrepresentative minority within that great religion that sees terrorism and violence as a means to whatever political or religious goal they may seek to further.

I want to commend a very informative article about this radical Islamic threat by a expert on international terrorism now on the staff here in the Congress. I encourage my colleagues to read this revealing and informative article in order that we may better understand and appreciate the nature of the new form and threat of terrorism facing our Nation and all Americans, whether at home or abroad, I insert the article in its entirety:

THE ISLAMIC CONNECTION—RADICAL ISLAM
MIXES VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL SERVICES TO
ADVANCE ITS CAUSE

(By Robert M. Jenkins)

Religious fundamentalism has been on the rise around the world. From the Iranian revolution to the Hindu-led destruction of a mosque in India, events during the past two decades reveal that religious fundamentalism, with its terrorist extremism, is a phenomenon to reckon with. The apparent Islamic connection with the bombing of the World Trade Center has focused particular attention on political Islam and Islamic radicalism.

The popularity of this movement could be explained as a religious reaction to the rapid progress of modernization, which has often included a move away from traditional religious beliefs in many westernized societies. In some parts of the less-developed world, fundamentalists are counterattacking against the perceived threats to their societies posed by secularism and modernity, and some are blaming their societies' failures on the "godless West."

For the purposes of this discussion, the terms Islamic activists and political Islamists are used to designate Muslims with a primarily religious and political orienta-

tion who call generally for a more Islamic way of life through the gradual and non-violent transformation of societies. Extreme fringe groups of these political Islamists are called militant Islamic radicals. They support the use of violence and armed struggle to attain their political objectives.

Political Islam calls for a renewal of Islamic values in the personal and public life of Muslims. Its manifestations include strict religious observances, the rapid growth of religious publications and readings from the Koran on radio and in television programming, and demands for the implementation of Islamic law. Political Islam often includes growing numbers of Islamic schools, organizations, and activist movements and expressions of resentment against America for exporting a secular "Coca-Cola" culture to the Islamic world.

Political Islamists and their more militant brethren, the Islamic radicals, often share similar views concerning the West and Israel. They blame the West for the failings of their political and social systems and believe that Western powers support corrupt regimes in many Arab nations. Many political Islamists also blame Western capitalism and Marxist socialism for having failed to address the poverty that troubles parts of the Arab world. The militant Islamists are particularly critical of America's close political relationship with Israel. Most recently, these groups have aggressively opposed the Middle East peace talks, labeling them as a sellout to the West.

The Islamic radical minority in the community of political Islamists often advocate extreme forms of Islamic revivalism. Some of these groups attempt to undermine pro-Western governments in the Muslim world, claiming that they are too pro-American, or not religious enough, especially if those governments are not based on Sharia, or Islamic law. These militant groups have threatened Israeli, American, and other western interests by launching terrorist attacks against the diplomatic facilities, businesses, and citizens of those targeted nations. The radicals believe that they are fully justified in using terrorism against their enemies.

In traditional Islam, the concept of jihad, or "a great striving," is frequently translated in the West as "holy war." Although jihad does not automatically mean the use of terror or violence, terror is sometimes used as a tool in this struggle. Arab journalist Ahmed Tahir, who has written extensively on the topic, says, "Islamic terrorism has played a constant key role in revivalist movements in the Muslim world during the past 150 years. And, despite vehement protests from westernized Muslim intellectuals, the idea of murdering, maiming, and menacing the enemy for the purpose of hastening the final triumph of Islam has always held a very strong appeal among the Muslim masses."¹

Throughout the Arab world, Muslim militants and terrorists are often recruited from the legions of unemployed and dispirited young men in both urban and rural settings

in seriously underdeveloped countries. In many nations in the Middle East, there is never a shortage of those who are willing to find attractive the idea of launching a holy war against the enemy.

In classical Islam, church and state are not separate. Many Middle East experts believe that Islam is inherently political because it is far more than a religion. It is culture, society, and politics. For years, the Muslim world has maintained an ongoing debate about the merits of returning to the old ways of Islam with the political Islamists leading the charge for a more conservative approach to religion as a way of solving the ills of the Arab world. Secularists, on the other hand, have strongly advocated the gradual modernization of Arab countries.

Political Islam has its origins in Egypt where the Muslim Brotherhood was founded in 1928 by Hassan al-Banna in response to the negative impact that British occupation had on traditional Egyptian society. The brotherhood's founders insisted that the influence of the British and westernized elites was a threat to Egypt and Islam that could only be countered by a return to the basic religious principles of the faith.

Radical Islam caught the attention of the world in 1979 with the dramatic assumption of power of the late Ayatollah Khomeini and the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The subsequent hostage crisis at the American Embassy in Tehran highlighted the dangers radicalism posed.

In rapid succession, political Islamists sought to assert themselves in a number of Muslim states, with varying degrees of success. Hizballah, or the Party of God, is a militant Islamic group that also has a political agenda. This radical Shia organization was formed by Iran in Lebanon in 1983 and is dedicated to the creation of an Iranian-style Islamic republic in Lebanon and the removal of all non-Islamic influences from the region. The organization, with a terrorist, political, religious, and social services orientation, wants to become institutionalized as Lebanon's principal Islamic movement.

Hizballah is anti-Western and anti-Israeli. The group receives support from the Iranian government, which began funding extremist Lebanese groups as early as 1979. This support includes weapons, training, financial, and diplomatic assistance. Its Consultative Council, or Shura, reports to Iran. The organization operates in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, around Beirut, and in southern Lebanon and has assets in other countries around the world.

Hizballah uses terrorism to support political and religious goals. The organization is responsible for the terrorist attack on the U.S. Marine barracks in Beirut in 1983, the bombing of two U.S. Embassy facilities there, and the kidnapping of U.S. and other Western hostages in Lebanon. In addition, Hizballah was implicated in the hijacking of a TWA passenger aircraft in 1985 and conducted a sophisticated terrorist bombing of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires early this year, an act that revealed its ability to operate far from home.

Hizballah is determined to drive the Israeli Defense Force (IDF) out of the self-declared

¹ Ahmed Tahir, "Holy Terror" (London: Shere Books Ltd., 1987), 9.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

security zone in Lebanon. It has continued to operate against Israeli targets since 1983, when a suicide operative drove a car bomb into Israeli headquarters in Tyre, South Lebanon.

Last fall, Hizballah agents detonated a roadside explosive in southern Lebanon, killing five IDF soldiers and wounding others. The military arm of Hizballah, called the Islamic Resistance Movement, claimed responsibility. The group is developing the ability to fight a more sustained guerrilla war against the Israelis in south Lebanon as opposed to the random terrorist attacks that characterize a simple terrorist group.

Another prominent group is the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ). It is one of the two groups of radical Islamists that operate primarily in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. This small activist group, which now has a terrorist agenda with a small political component, originated among militant Palestinian Islamists in Gaza during the late 1970s with inspiration from the Iranian revolution.

The organization began as a religious and political association and became violent after the Palestinian uprising began in 1987. The PIJ is currently composed of a number of loosely affiliated factions, with at least one element based on Damascus. It is successfully building influence in the Palestinian community.

The PIJ organization is committed to the destruction of Israel through holy war and the creation of an Islamic state there. The group is anti-American because of Washington's close ties with Tel Aviv. The PIJ also opposes moderate Arab governments that are considered to be too secular. Its members operate primarily in the occupied territories, actively in Jordan and Lebanon, and less frequently within the Green Line. The Green Line is Israel's original (pre-1967 war) border not including the West Bank and Gaza.

The organization reportedly has conducted joint operations with Hizballah against Israeli targets in south Lebanon and has representation in the Sudan. PIJ is a small fringe organization with only a few hundred active supporters. The tactics it uses in its operations are elementary. PIJ operatives were arrested in Egypt in 1991 for terrorism activities, and the group was responsible for the killing of Israeli soldiers in Jerusalem in that same year. The PIJ has carried out cross-border raids against Israeli targets in the West Bank and Gaza. In January, a member of PIJ who had been deported to Lebanon called for attacks on U.S. embassies in retaliation for allied air raids on Iraq. PIJ is believed to receive most of its funding and other support from Iran.

The Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) is a group of radical Islamists with a religious, social services, and political agenda as well as a terrorist capability. The group was considered to be somewhat moderate until recently. HAMAS is an outgrowth of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Gaza Strip, which had religious and political objectives. Formed in 1987, the extremist group has become a threat to Yasser Arafat and Palestinian moderates in the occupied territories. In July 1992, skirmishes broke out in Gaza between the mainstream Palestinian movement, Fatah, and HAMAS, and the clash left one dead and 100 wounded. HAMAS claims that it has the support of 25 percent of the Palestinians in the territories and that it scored a victory last April over Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) candidates who have called for a secular Palestinian state.

The PLO supports the peace talks. HAMAS which opposes the existence of Israel rejects

a Middle East political settlement sees holy war as the solution and is eager to exploit a failure of the peace initiative. The group envisions an Islamic republic from the Mediterranean to the Jordan River and supports violent struggle to attain that objective. In early November Yasser Arafat chairman of the PLO warned HAMAS to stop acts of violence in the territories and said that he was not ready to "accept Iranian tutelage over us."²

To gain influence and win support among the Palestinians in the territories, HAMAS has provided a wide array of social services to Palestinians. The group has become extremely influential in Gaza and the West Bank. HAMAS is essentially self-sustaining, although it has probably received some funds and training from Iran. Its fighters number in the hundreds and operate mainly in the Gaza Strip and to a lesser extent in the West Bank.

The group recently strengthened its ties with the Iranian government. The action reflects a new level of cooperation between HAMAS, a Sunni group, and Iran, a Shia-dominated government. The organization has held public meetings in the Sudan and enjoys close ties with that government, now dominated by Islamic extremists.

Terrorists from an armed wing of HAMAS, the Brigades of the Martyr Izz al-Din al-Qassam, carried out successful attacks against Israeli military personnel in the territories last fall. HAMAS has clearly begun to exploit its terrorist potential. As violence escalated in Israel and the territories in late 1992, the Israeli government deported 415 suspected HAMAS and PIJ supporters to Lebanon as part of a strategy to curb attacks on soldiers and civilians. That action may have triggered another wave of violence in Israel, the West Bank, and Gaza. In March alone, fifteen Israelis were killed and thirty wounded, the highest monthly death toll for Israelis in several years.

The expulsion of the HAMAS political leadership appears to have freed its young gunmen to act more violently. As a strong supporter of both militant groups, Tehran encourages both PIJ and HAMAS to cooperate with Hizballah given the fact that the groups share a common ideology. Both PIJ and HAMAS have also issued statements to the press declaring the unity of the two organizations.

The Al-Gama'a al-Islamiyya, or The Islamic Group (sometimes called Islamic Jihad) is reportedly a radical offshoot of the Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt. The Islamic Group seeks the violent overthrow of the Egyptian government, hoping to replace it with an Islamic state. The Islamic Group became active in the late 1970s and is organized on the basis of semi-autonomous cells.

Although loosely organized and lacking an operational leader, Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, who is now based in New Jersey, is the preeminent spiritual leader of this extremist group. The Islamic Group was implicated in the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in 1981, and in 1990 murdered the speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly and a noted Egyptian author who had espoused secularism and encouraged religious harmony.

In the past few years, this radical organization has fanned the flames of religious intolerance among the various groups in that country. In the fall of 1992, more than sev-

enty Egyptians died in serious clashes between Muslims and Coptic Christians in central Egypt. The incidents were encouraged by the Islamic Group. The extremist movement also claims responsibility for attacks against foreign tourists. Recently, the Islamic Group warned foreign investors to leave Egypt. It is estimated that by the end of this year Egypt will have lost roughly \$1 billion in revenues from a rapid decline of its tourist industry.

In response to this escalating violence, the Egyptian government has cracked down on the radical Islamists, putting twenty-one of them on trial last year on charges of plotting to assassinate public figures and inciting strife among Egypt's religious groups. More recently, police sweeps resulted in the jailing of 700 suspected Islamic extremists. Egyptian officials believe that Rahman is responsible for planning some of the terrorist operations in Egypt, although U.S. officials believe that his role in violent acts is limited to inflammatory oratory.

Last November, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak repeated his accusations that Iran was fomenting trouble in that country, intervening in internal Egyptian affairs, and exporting terrorism to Egypt. The Islamic Group receives support from Iran and has established various kinds of networks with several counterparts in the Arab world, including Afghanistan.

Although a number of terrorist incidents have occurred on American soil in past years, the bombing of the World Trade Center awakened many Americans to the fact that Middle Eastern terrorism has finally arrived. On February 26, a van loaded with approximately 1,000 pounds of conventional explosives and compressed hydrogen gas detonated in a parking garage under the World Trade Center, killing six and injuring more than 1,000. Losses from this, the most devastating act of domestic terrorism in recent history could approach \$590 million, including physical repair costs and the associated economic damage.

A few days after the New York attack, a letter was received by the New York Times, allegedly from the group responsible for the bombing, that may shed some light on the motives of the attackers. In the letter, which was turned over to the police and FBI, the "Liberation Army Fifth Battalion" threatened to carry out additional attacks, both on military and civilian targets, if the United States failed to sever relations with Israel and meet other demands. The group claimed to have 150 suicide soldiers ready to carry out attacks in the United States.

Some of the suspects in the World Trade Center bombing are illegal aliens, and all were either Egyptians or of Palestinian descent. All of them shared an interconnected world. They attended the same mosques; some had joined the Islamic guerrillas in Afghanistan, a group which was fighting against the Soviet-backed Communist government in Kabul; and all apparently believed in Islamic militancy.

The suspects were also allegedly motivated by the preachings of Egyptian-born cleric Rahman, the spiritual head of Egypt's Islamic Group. This militant religious preacher has called for holy war, the downfall of the United States, and the overthrow of the secular Egyptian government. A likely recipient of Iranian funds, Rahman is still preaching in New Jersey while appealing a deportation order that is based on his failure to reveal he had practiced polygamy and other violations of U.S. immigration laws. The case is being closely watched.

² Y.M. Ibrahim. New York Times. "Arafat Warning Fundamentalists on Violence in Occupied Lands." Nov. 10, 1992 A6.

Americans and American interests, along with those of the country's allies, will continue to be targeted both in the United States and around the world, especially in the volatile Middle East. The New York bombing is part of a broader terrorist trend toward large-scale indiscriminate violence designed to cause a significant number of casualties.

Although not given the same prominent media coverage as the World Trade Center incident, four reputed members of a terrorist organization led by Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal were indicted in early April in what the Justice Department said was a conspiracy to buy weapons, kill Jewish Americans, and blow up the Israeli Embassy in Washington. The terrorist suspects, who were arrested in Milwaukee and St. Louis, were allegedly in the early stages of planning the terrorist operation as part of a conspiracy that began in 1986.

Although the Abu Nidal organization is a secular group, since 1974, it has been blamed for 100 terrorist attacks that killed more than 280 people. The same organization carried out attacks killing 18 persons at the Rome and Vienna airports in the 1980s. It was also responsible for the vicious killing of 21 worshippers in the bombing of a synagogue in Istanbul.

The growing numbers of both legal and illegal aliens will continue to remain a serious problem in that both groups can be used as a support network for radical terrorist groups that may plan future operations in the United States. The visa issuance policies of the American government continue to be relatively liberal, and its handling of those seeking political asylum will probably not be corrected through legislative initiative.

Overseas, U.S. facilities and personnel will also continue to be targeted. The Islamic Republic of Iran will continue to aggressively export its anti-Americanism and its militant Islamic revolution to target countries in the Middle East and Africa. Already, the Islamic government in Khartoum is providing a support base for Iran's plans to install Islamic governments. Iran has been successful in using international terror as an instrument of foreign policy.

Continuing uncertainty about the Middle East peace talks and the festering Israeli-Arab dispute will continue to fuel anti-American sentiment among radical Islamists in the region and inspire future militant Islamic attacks on U.S. targets in the Arab world and elsewhere in the world.

Despite the recent predictions of many pundits that the age of terrorism is over, security professionals and their programs will likely continue to be confronted with Islamic terrorism and its repercussions that may become more deadly and sophisticated in the future.

THE IMPACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PACKAGE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, August 18, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE IMPACT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PACKAGE

The deficit reduction package signed into law by President Clinton last week received widely differing assessments of its impact on the economy. Some thought it would have a profound impact and be the key to restoring strong growth to our sluggish economy, while others felt it could even make things worse. As the heated political rhetoric dies down, it is important to try to get a balanced perspective on what it could accomplish.

IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

The key question about the economic package is whether the plan will help or hurt the economy. There is no doubt in my mind that most Americans consider jobs and the economy much more important than the deficit.

Short-term: My view is that the plan may well cause some slowdown in economic growth and jobs over the next year or so as the new taxes and spending cuts take hold. Higher taxes and less government spending means less money in taxpayers' pockets. So in the short-run the package will tend to slow the economy.

At the same time, the plan should get at least some credit for the sharp drop in long-term interest rates. Lower interest rates will counteract a good deal of the impact from the taxes and spending cuts because the rates should stimulate businesses to invest and consumers to buy. The question, of course, is whether the lower interest rates will offset the drag on growth from tax increases and spending cuts. Nobody can answer that for sure now.

One of the key uncertainties is whether the Federal Reserve will act aggressively to keep interest rates low. Another is how quickly economic growth will pick up in the rest of the world. Ideally, with low interest rates and satisfactory growth abroad, we could have a solid and balanced recovery led by investment and exports. Realistically, however, the deficit reduction package will not generate many new jobs in the short run. The unemployment rate, which edged down to 6.8% in July, will continue to fall only gradually. With the unemployment rate likely to remain above 6% for some time into the future, the good news is that there should be little risk of higher inflation.

Long-term: The package probably does have some long-term gains. It brings stability, and should keep the deficits from exploding. That may not translate directly into more jobs right away, but a debt that is growing faster than Gross Domestic Product—as the federal debt has been doing recently—ultimately feeds on itself and brings instability. Another benefit from the package is higher investment. Cutting the deficit increases national savings directly and makes more resources available for productivity-boosting investments by the private sector.

Nobody should expect a sudden bounce to prosperity because of this package. I think it prevents a further decline that comes from rising deficits, but while the benefits will be real they will not be particularly visible. So the public is probably right to be skeptical about all the benefits that have been claimed for this economic package.

OVERALL LIMITATIONS OF PACKAGE

It is easy to overstate the impact of the budget package. Several factors need to be kept in mind.

First, it does not solve our budget deficit problem. Despite the cutbacks, the government will still be addicted to deficit spending—annual deficits will exceed more than \$200 billion a year—and the national debt will continue to rise. The deficit five years from now will be about 40% below the level it had been projected to reach without this package. That is still much too high, but it is probably about all the restraint that was achievable in a weak economy.

Second, the package does not contain all of the President's economic reform plan. More attention still needs to be given to boosting productivity-enhancing investment—in education and training, research, infrastructure, and new plant and equipment. Only about one-third of the President's investment proposals remained in the final package passed by Congress.

Third, the budget package is only one of many factors that affect the economy. Others include the strength of U.S. trading partners, action by the Federal Reserve, and the normal course of the business cycle. The outcome of the President's health care reform package could also have a big impact. The U.S. economy is a \$6 trillion economy on the way to becoming an \$8 trillion economy in five years. In that context the changes made by this budget package are fairly small.

In general I have held the view that the federal budget's impact on the economy is often overstated in the political arena and its impact is more complex than the political debates suggest. There are just too many other things that matter in the American economy in addition to changes in government spending or taxes.

UPCOMING EFFORTS

While the President claimed a clear mandate from the passage of the budget proposal, I think that probably overstates it. The package that was passed was just barely able to muster a majority of both houses, and many of the issues addressed will inevitably have to be revisited. There is not much doubt but that there will be another round of budget cutting soon. Certainly Congress is going to have to address the tough issue of what to do about entitlement spending for social security, Medicare, and Medicaid. This budget battle was highly partisan, but my own view is that a bipartisan effort is still necessary and offers the best hope—maybe the only hope—of curbing entitlement spending and eliminating the deficits.

Whatever may be said about the politics of the budget plan, no one can accuse the President or Congress of ducking the issue. At the sometime, no one should think that its passage has dispelled skepticism about government or inspired confidence in its course. There is still an enormous amount of work to be done before that confidence can be earned.

CONCLUSION

The economic package put President Clinton's mark on the economy and he is likely to be blamed from this point on for its success or failure. Overall, I think the package will slightly reduce economic performance in the short-run and provide a modest boost over the long-term. It will be helpful, but by itself it is not going to have a monumental impact on the budget or on the economy. I think we have much work to do to help people understand the historic nature of the economic and budget challenges that we confront and to lead toward the changes in policy that are necessary to meet them.

IN RECOGNITION OF VIRGINIA KATES

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding individual from Chicago, IL. On Saturday, September 11, 1993, Mrs. Virginia Kates will be installed as Chapeau Nationale of the Salon National La Botique of Eight and Forty, a subsidiary of the American Legion Auxiliary.

As national president, Mrs. Kates will be responsible for programs to help children afflicted with respiratory diseases. She will also award scholarships to nurses who will be specializing in respiratory therapy.

Mrs. Kates' commitment is outstanding and deserving of special recognition. I am sure my colleagues will join me in expressing congratulations to Mrs. Kates for her well-deserved honor. I salute Mrs. Kates for her selfless dedication and wish her well in this important new endeavor.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL HOLDS ITS ALL-CLASS REUNION

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the all-class reunion of St. Mary's High School in Wilkes-Barre, PA.

Built around the turn of the century, St. Mary's was the first and largest Catholic high school in Luzerne County. Members of the faculty were Sisters of Mercy, who were also pioneers in local health care.

With an approximate enrollment of 800 students, St. Mary's boasts a long list of talented individuals among its alumni, such as musician Hugo Winterhalter and Michael Shovlin, who rose to fame in the 1940's and 1950's.

Many of our community leaders, in northeastern Pennsylvania, past and present, fondly remember their years at St. Mary's.

Located in the heart of the anthracite coal region, St. Mary's High School played an invaluable role in the development of the citizens of northeastern Pennsylvania by offering night classes to those employed in the mines during the day. Throughout its history, St. Mary's has made an immeasurable contribution to the community and to those it served.

The alumni of St. Mary's High School have scattered over the years, some as far as Ireland and British Columbia. As these former students return home to northeastern Pennsylvania for this reunion, I know they all will have memories to treasure and share. It is my pleasure to send my very best wishes as the classmates of St. Mary's High School reunite to renew those many friendships.

TRIBUTE TO COUNTY SUPERVISOR GRANTLAND JOHNSON

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Grantland Johnson, chair of the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, who was honored at the California State Fair on Saturday as part of Black Culture Day. Mr. Johnson has a long history of commitment and service to the African-American community, and I am honored to be allowed to speak on his behalf and enter into the RECORD a brief and incomplete list of his many accomplishments.

Mr. Johnson is a native Sacramentan who was raised in Del Paso Heights and attended Grant High School. He received his bachelors degree in government from California State University in Sacramento and now lives in South Natomas with his wife, Charlot Bolton, and their daughter, Patrice.

Prior to serving on the board of supervisors, Mr. Johnson served one term on the Sacramento City Council. He helped establish the City Office of Economic Development, the Office of Neighborhood Services, and the McClellan toxics task force which focuses on ground water pollutants around McClellan Air Force Base.

In addition to his duties as a supervisor, he currently serves on the Sacramento Regional Transit District Board of Directors, the Sacramento Transportation Authority, the Sacramento Cable Commission, the Sacramento Regional Sanitation District Board of Directors, and the Sacramento Sports Commission. Johnson also serves locally on the Cities In Schools Board of Directors, the Neighborhood Housing Services Board of Trustees, and the St. Hope Academy Board of Directors.

He holds several statewide positions including the Tanner Hazardous Waste Appeals Board, Co-Chair of the California Association of Counties [CSAC], Health and Human Services Policy Committee, CSAC's Managed Health Care Leadership Council, the Local Government Commission Board of Directors, and the executive board of the State Democratic Party.

Nationally, Mr. Johnson is a member of the credentials committee for the Democratic National Committee and is also active with the Council of Governor's Policy Advisors. He is a board member of the Alliance of Redesigning Government.

In the area of crime prevention, Johnson spearheaded a successful effort to fund a street drug team in the Sheriff's department—a program that has led to the arrest of hundreds of drug pushers. He has long been active in establishing neighborhood organizations to fight gangs and drugs.

Mr. Johnson was the founder of the Sacramento Area Flood Control Agency which provides local support for flood protection. He has recently worked to secure Federal funding for flood control improvements in the Sacramento area.

Grantland Johnson is well known in Sacramento for his efforts to reinvent government.

He is a leading advocate for establishing new models of government services, including Sacramento County's ongoing human services organization and innovative plan to provide neighborhood-based services to families in impoverished areas.

As a member of the Board of Supervisors, Mr. Johnson represented district 1, an area that includes North Highlands, Elverta, Rio Linda, North Sacramento, North and South Natomas, Downtown Sacramento, Oak Park, portions of Tahoe Park, and Curtis Park.

He was the first African-American elected to the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors in November 1986. He was reelected to a second 4-year term in June 1990.

On Saturday, September 4, 1993, the California State Fair Board of Directors, the Black Culture Day Committee, Sacramento Area Black Caucus, Women's Civic Improvement Club, and Rancho Arroyo Health Club held a reception honoring Mr. Johnson for his many achievements. I can think of no one more deserving of this honor than Supervisor Johnson and I am proud to call him my friend and colleague. He is truly an asset to the entire Sacramento community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me today in honoring Mr. Johnson and I personally extend my sincere appreciation for all he has done for the citizens of Sacramento County.

IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE PAUL B. HENRY

HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, while we attempt with our words to frame the life accomplishments of PAUL HENRY, we can look to the hearts and minds of the people he served from the Michigan townships north and south of Grand Rapids.

PAUL HENRY has remained popular among the people of his district. His constituents family and friends should be proud that PAUL also is held in warm esteem by his colleagues here in Congress. We saw PAUL as truly representing the conscience of his district and the concerns of this Nation.

PAUL brought his heart and his mind to this serious job of representation of the people. In countless matters of concern before Congress, he sought to bring both common sense and fairness to these deliberations. PAUL's approach to his work here in Washington serves as an enlightened example of representation in its finest form for its noblest purpose.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PACKAGE

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday,

August 11, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC PACKAGE

By very slim margins the House and Senate last week passed one of President Clinton's top priorities—his economic reform package aimed at addressing the imbalances of the last decade. It has two main parts—\$496 billion in net deficit reduction over the next 5 years and some \$50 billion in investment-oriented spending and tax incentives.

OUTLINE OF PACKAGE

Although the package was revised in both the House and Senate, it contains most of what President Clinton requested of Congress in February. The annual budget deficits were projected to add \$1.5 trillion to our national debt over the next 5 years; this package is estimated to decrease that accumulations by 1/3. The deficit reduction is split almost equally between spending and taxes, with \$255 billion in spending reductions and \$241 billion in tax increases. The biggest spending cuts are in defense, federal payrolls, and Medicare, and the largest revenue gains come from making high-income individuals pay higher income taxes and Medicare payroll taxes. The measures to increase investment and to encourage work include an expansion of the earned income on programs for children, tax breaks for small business investment, and incentives to encourage inner-city business growth.

MISCONCEPTIONS

Passage was made more difficult by public misconceptions about what the package contains. First, the heaviest tax burden is not borne by the middle class. Some 80% of the new tax revenue will come from the 1% of Americans whose income exceeds \$200,000; middle-income working families are expected to see total tax increases of around \$30 per year (from the gasoline tax). Second, the tax changes do not harm the average small business. Some 96% of small businesses are exempt from the new income taxes; indeed, the tax incentives in this package mean that more than 90% of small businesses will be eligible for a reduction in their taxes. Third, the package does not mean a big boost in gasoline prices. It contains a 4.3 cents per gallon increase, which for the average Hoosier family means about \$3 a month. Fourth, it does not ignore the needs of seniors. Congress provides more benefits, by far, to seniors than to any other age group, and even after the changes in this package the share of federal spending going to seniors will continue to increase rather than decrease. Fifth, the package does not contain far more tax increases than spending cuts. Those who suggested otherwise were tallying spending cuts and taxes in ways quite different from past practice. Sixth, the package does cut spending. It includes 200 specific cuts in entitlement and discretionary spending, including 100 cuts of more than \$100 million each over 5 years. Many of the cuts will be phased in over years, but so would the cuts proposed in the alternative. The package contains tight caps on appropriations, and President Clinton signed executive orders to further strengthen enforcement.

SHORTCOMINGS

Yet the package does, from my point of view, have some flaws. It does not tame the deficit. It contains roughly the same amount of tax increases as spending cuts, while my preference would be for \$2 in spending cuts for every \$1 in tax increases. It does not sufficiently tilt public and private spending toward investment, which is the key to eco-

nomie growth. And some use of accounting gimmicks crept back into the process.

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING

So it is not a perfect package, and it is easy to find parts of it to criticize. But the positive features of the package far exceed the defects:

First, and foremost, the President's plan brings about serious deficit reduction and is an important step toward fiscal prudence. The fiscal policy of recent years simply had to be changed. Since 1980 our national debt has quadrupled, and \$1 out of every \$7 of federal spending now goes just to pay interest on the national debt. The large budget deficits of recent years deplete our pool of national savings and mean less private-sector investment. Long-term interest rates have come down in recent months to 20-year lows on the expectation that Congress and the President are finally serious about reducing the deficit. There is simply no way to have strong economic growth and to create jobs with high deficits and high interest rates. And for the vast majority of Americans the benefits from these lower interest rates will more than offset any tax increases or benefit cutbacks in the package.

Second, the package makes a modest, but significant, shift in our national spending priorities—recognizing that more of our resources need to go to investments in education, research, new plant and equipment, and the like. The package makes prudent investments in people. For example, with the earned income tax credit, work will be rewarded and every parent who works full time and has a child at home will not have to raise that child in poverty.

Third, the package helps to reverse the trends of recent years in which the wealthy got most of the breaks while the middle class shouldered most of the budget cutbacks. It tries to restore some fairness; those who pay most are those with the greatest ability to pay.

Fourth, there was no other viable alternative in play. At this stage the choice was between this plan or no plan. The alternative plan—which did not ask the wealthy to pay one dime for deficit reduction while making far deeper cuts in agriculture and health programs for older Americans—features unspecified cuts and was rejected weeks ago. And delaying action to call for some future budget summit would likely have resulted in long delays, increased uncertainty for the economy, and less deficit reduction.

Finally, defeat of the President's top priority would have meant a return to government gridlock and could have seriously undermined his ability to tackle other important items on the national agenda, such as health care reform.

CONCLUSION

It is certainly easier to tell people that we can cut their taxes and increase spending on programs they like and that the deficit will simply take care of itself. But that approach did not work during the 1980s, and it has led to the current fiscal mess and to near paralysis in Washington. So, compared to the approach of recent years, this package is surely a step in the right direction. Congress simply needed to start cutting the largest deficits in history and try to spread the sacrifice as fairly as possible. The package moves the country in the direction of fiscal discipline, restores some of the progressive edges of the tax system, and begins to attack selected social problems. It is certainly not a cure-all for our economic woes, and Congress will soon have to return to the questions of more

spending cuts. But it begins to repair the damage from a long period of national neglect. In the end I felt it is far better than anything its opponents have offered, and we are better off with it than without it.

SIGN DISCHARGE PETITION NO. 2 NOW TO BRING SUNSHINE TO DISCHARGE RULE

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I want to urge, all my colleagues who have not yet done so to come on down to the well and sign Discharge Petition No. 2 on Congressman INHOFF's House Resolution 134.

That resolution would amend House rules to require the immediate public disclosure of signatures on discharge petitions to dislodge popular bills that are pigeonholed in obstructionist committees.

Mr. Speaker, we have no business keeping the people's business secret from the people. This discharge petition secrecy rule is a relic of the dark ages that was overlooked when we passed all the House "sunshine" reforms in the 1970's.

That is when we reformed this House to open up committee meetings, hearings, and conferences, and to allow recorded votes on amendments in the Committee of the Whole.

The time has come to bring discharge petitions out of the dark drawer and into the light of day for all the people to see.

We all want the committee system to work as intended and report legislation after careful hearings and deliberation. But the fact is that some committees prefer to ignore the will of the people and a House majority and bottle up bills indefinitely.

The purpose of the discharge petition is to either force committees to be responsive and accountable or get out of the way and let the House act.

This week will tell the tale as to which Members prefer the secret order of the discharge to the saintly society of sunshine.

TEMPLETON PRIZE ADDRESS DELIVERED BY CHARLES W. COLSON

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I commend to our colleagues an address delivered recently by Charles Colson, who was presented the 1993 Templeton Prize for Progress in Religion earlier this year. The Templeton Prize, established 20 years ago by Sir John Templeton, is presented annually for extraordinary originality in advancing humankind's understanding of God. Former recipients include Mother Teresa, Rev. Billy Graham, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

THE ENDURING REVOLUTION

(By Charles W. Colson)

I speak as one transformed by Jesus Christ, the living God. He is the Way, the Truth, and

the Life. He has lived in me for 20 years. His presence is the sole explanation for whatever is praiseworthy in my work, the only reason for my receiving this award (the Templeton Prize).

That is more than a statement about myself. It is a claim to truth. It is a claim that may contradict your own.

Yet on this, at least, we must agree: the right to do what I've just done—to state my faith without fear—is the first human right. Religious liberty is the essence of human dignity. We cannot build our temples on the ruins of individual conscience. For faith does not come through the weight of power, but through the hope of glory.

It is a sad fact that religious oppression is often practiced by religious groups. Sad—and inexcusable. A believer may risk prison for his own religious beliefs, but he may never build prisons for those of other beliefs.

It is our obligation—all of us here—to bring back a renewed passion for religious liberty to every nation from which we came. It is our duty to create a cultural environment where conscience can flourish. I say this for the sake of every believer imprisoned for boldness or silenced by fear. I say this for the sake of every society that has yet to learn the benefits of vital and voluntary religious faith.

The beliefs that divide us should not be minimized. But neither should the aspirations we share: for spiritual understanding; for justice and compassion; for proper stewardship of God's creation; for religious influence—not oppression—in the right ordering of society. And for truth against the arrogant lies of our modern age.

For at the close of this century, every religious tradition finds common ground in a common task—a struggle over the meaning and future of our world and our own particular culture. Each of us has an obligation to expose the deceptions that are incompatible with true faith. It is to this end I will direct my remarks today.

THE FOUR HORSEMEN

Four great myths define our times—the four horsemen of the present apocalypse.

The first myth is the goodness of man. The first horseman rails against heaven with the presumptuous question: why do bad things happen to good people? He multiplies evil by denying its existence.

This myth deludes people into thinking that they are always victims, never villains; always deprived, never depraved. It dismisses responsibility as the teaching of a darker age. It can excuse any crime, because it can always blame something else—a sickness of society or a sickness of the mind.

One writer has called the modern age "the golden age of exoneration." When guilt is dismissed as the illusion of narrow minds, then no one is finally accountable, even to his conscience.

The irony is that this should come alive in this century, of all centuries, with its gulags and death camps and killing fields. As G.K. Chesterton once said, the doctrine of original sin is the only philosophy empirically validated by the centuries of recorded human history.

It was a Holocaust survivor who exposed this myth most eloquently. Yehiel Dinur was a witness during the trial of Adolf Eichmann. Dinur entered the courtroom and stared at the man behind the bulletproof glass—the man who had presided over the slaughter of millions. The court was hushed as a victim confronted a butcher.

Then suddenly Dinur began to sob, and collapsed to the floor. Not out of anger or bit-

terness. As he explained later in an interview, what struck him at that instant was a terrifying realization. "I was afraid about myself," Dinur said. "I saw that I am capable to do this *** Exactly like he."

The reporter interviewing Dinur understood precisely. "How was it possible for a man to act as Eichmann acted?" he asked. "Was he a monster? A madman? Or was he perhaps something even more terrifying *** Was he normal?"

Yehiel Dinur, in a moment of chilling clarity, saw the skull beneath the skin. "Eichmann," he concluded, "is in all of us."

Jesus said it plainly: "That which proceeds out of the man, that is what defiles the man" (Mark 7:20).

The second myth of modernity is the promise of coming utopia. The second horseman arrives with sword and slaughter.

This is the myth that human nature can be perfected by government; that a new Jerusalem can be built using the tools of politics.

From the birth of this century, ruthless ideologies claimed history as their own. They moved swiftly from nation to nation on the strength of a promised utopia. They pledged to move the world, but could only stain it with blood.

In communism and fascism we have seen rulers who bear the mark of Cain as a badge of honor; who pursue a savage virtue, devoid of humility and humanity. We have seen more people killed in this century by their own governments than in all its wars combined. We have seen every utopian experiment fall exhausted from the pace of its own brutality.

Yet utopian temptations persist, even in the world's democracies—stripped of their terrors perhaps, but not of their risks. The political illusion still deceives, whether it is called the great society, the new covenant, or the new world order. In each case it promises government solutions to our deepest needs for security, peace, and meaning.

The third myth is the relativity of moral values. The third horseman sows chaos and confusion.

This myth hides the dividing line between good and evil, noble and base. It has thus created a crisis in the realm of truth. When a society abandons its transcendent values, each individual's moral vision becomes purely personal and finally equal. Society becomes merely the sum total of individual preferences, and since no preference is morally preferable, anything that can be dared will be permitted.

This leaves the moral consensus for our laws and manners in tatters. Moral neutrality slips into moral relativism. Tolerance substitutes for truth, indifference for religious conviction. And in the end, confusion undercuts all our creeds.

The fourth modern myth is radical individualism. The fourth horseman brings excess and isolation.

This myth dismisses the importance of family, church, and community; denies the value of sacrifice; and elevates individual rights and pleasures as the ultimate social value.

But with no higher principles to live by, men and women suffocate under their own expanding pleasures. Consumerism becomes empty and leveling, leaving society full of possessions but drained of ideals. This is what Vaclav Havel calls "totalitarian consumerism."

A psychologist tells the story of a despairing young woman, spent in an endless round of parties, exhausted by the pursuit of pleasure. When told she should simply stop, she

responded, "You mean I don't have to do what I want to do?"

As author George MacDonald once wrote, "The one principle of hell is 'I am my own.'"

MODERNITY: A CASE STUDY

I have seen firsthand the kind of society these deadly myths create. In 17 years I have been in more prisons than I can count, in more nations than I can name. I have seen the face of the crisis of modernity in real human faces.

The myth of human goodness tells men and women they are not responsible for their actions, that everyone is a victim. "Poverty is the cause of crime," said a U.S. attorney general three decades ago. Looters are not to blame for looting, said a U.S. president. Thus excused, millions refused accountability for their behavior; crime soared—and is today the great plague on civilized societies.

Utopianism, however, assures us that crime can be solved by government policy. On the left, that means rehabilitation; on the right, more and tougher laws to scare people straight. But our efforts prove futile. In the past 30 years, the prison population in America has increased five-fold. But violent crime has increased just as fast.

For criminals are not made by sociological or environmental or economic forces. They are created by their own moral choices. Institutions of cold steel and bars are unable to reach the human heart, and so they can neither deter nor rehabilitate.

A decade ago, social scientist James Q. Wilson searched for some correlation between crime and social forces. He discovered that in the late nineteenth century, when the nation was rapidly industrializing—conditions that should have caused crime to increase—crime actually declined. The explanation? At the time a powerful spiritual awakening was sweeping across America, inspiring moral revival and social renewal. By contrast, in the affluent 1920s, when there should have been less economic incentive for lawlessness, crime increased. Why? In the wake of Freud and Darwin, religion fell from favor. In Wilson's words, "The educated classes began to repudiate moral uplift."

A similar study in England by Professor Christie Davies found that crime was lowest a century ago when three out of four young Britons were enrolled in Sunday school. Since then, Sunday school attendance has declined, and crime has correspondingly increased.

Crime is a mirror of a community's moral state. A society cannot long survive if the demands of human dignity are not written on our hearts. No number of people can enforce order; no threat of punishment can create it. Crime and violence frustrate every political answer, because there can be no solution apart from character and creed.

But relativism and individualism have undermined the traditional beliefs that once informed our character and defined our creed. There are no standards to guide us. Dostoyevsky's diagnosis was correct: Without God, everything is permissible; crime is inevitable.

These myths constitute a threat for all of us, regardless of our culture or the faith communities we represent. The four horsemen of the present apocalypse lead away from the cloud and fire of God's presence into a barren wilderness. Modernity was once judged by the heights of its aspirations. Today it must be judged by the depth of its decadence, that decadence has marked the West most deeply; this makes it imperative that we understand the struggle for the soul of western civilization.

THE PARADOX OF OUR TIMES

We stand at a pivotal moment in history, when nations around the world are looking westward. In the past five years, the balance of world power shifted dramatically. Suddenly, remarkably, almost inexplicably, one of history's most sustained assaults on freedom collapsed before our eyes.

The world was changed, not through the militant dialectic of communism, but through the power of unarmed truth. It found revolution in the highest hopes of common men. Love of liberty steered under the weight of tyranny; the path of the future was charted in prison cells.

This revolution's symbolic moment was May Day 1990. Protesters followed the tanks, missiles, and troops rumbling across Red Square. One, a bearded Orthodox monk, darted under the reviewing stand where Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders stood. He thrust a huge crucifix into the air, shouting above the crowd, "Mikhail Sergeyevich! Christ is risen!"

Gorbachev turned and walked off the platform.

Across a continent the signal went. In defiant hope a spell was broken. The lies of decades were exposed. Fear and terror fled. And millions awoke as from a long nightmare.

Their waking dream is a world revolution. Almost overnight the western model of economic, political, and social liberty has captured the imagination of reformers and given hope to the oppressed. We saw it at Tiananmen Square, where a replica of the Statue of Liberty, an icon of western freedom, became a symbol of Chinese hope. We saw it in Czechoslovakia when a worker stood before a desolate factory and read to a crowd, with tears in his eyes, the American Declaration of Independence.

This is one of history's defining moments. The faults of the West are evident—but equally evident are the extraordinary gifts it has to offer the world. The gift of markets that increase living standards and choices. The gift of political institutions where power flows from the consent of the governed, not the barrel of a gun. The gift of social beliefs that encourage tolerance and individual autonomy.

Free markets. Free governments. Free minds.

But just at this moment, after the struggle of this century . . . just as this moment, with a new era of liberty our realistic hope . . . just at this moment, the culture that fashioned this freedom is being overrun by the four horsemen. It has embraced the destructive myths of modernity, which are poisoning its wellspring of justice and virtue and stripping away its most essential humanizing, civilizing influence.

ROOTS OF THE WESTERN IDEAL

Make no mistake: This humanizing, civilizing is the Judeo-Christian heritage. It is a heritage brought to life anew in each generation by men and women whose lives are transformed by the living God and filled with holy conviction.

Despite the failures of some of its followers—the crusades and inquisitions—this heritage has laid the foundations of freedom in the West. It has established a standard of justice over both men and nations. It has proclaimed a higher law that exposes the pretensions of tyrants. It has taught that every human soul is on a path of immortality, that every man and woman is to be treated as the child of a king.

This muscular faith has motivated excellence in art and discovery in science. It has undergirded an ethic of work and an ethic of

service. It has tempered freedom with internal restraint, so our laws could be permissive while our society was not.

Christian conviction inspires public virtue, the moral impulse to do good. It has sent legions into battle against disease, oppression, and bigotry. It ended the slave trade, built hospitals and orphanages, tamed the brutality of mental wards and prisons.

In every age it has given divine mercy a human face in the lives of those who follow Christ—from Francis of Assisi to the great social reformers Wilberforce and Shaftesbury to Mother Teresa to the tens of thousands of Prison Fellowship volunteers who take hope to the captives—and who are the true recipients of this award.

Christian conviction also shapes personal virtue, the moral imperative to be good. It subdues an obstinate will. It ties a tether to self-interest and violence.

Finally, Christian conviction provides a principled belief in human freedom. As Lord Acton explained, "Liberty is the highest political end of man . . . [But] no country can be free without religion. It creates and strengthens the notion of duty. If men are not kept straight by duty, they must be by fear. The more they are kept by fear, the less they are free. The greater the strength of duty, the greater the liberty."

The kind of duty to which Acton refers is driven by the most compelling motivation. I and every other Christian have experienced it. It is the duty that flows from gratitude to God that He would send His only Son to die so we might live.

THE FOUR HORSEMEN IN THE WEST

This is the lesson of centuries: that ordered liberty is one of faith's triumphs. And yet, western cultural and political elites seem blinded by modernity's myths to the historic civilizing role of Christian faith. And so, in the guise of pluralism and tolerance, they have set about to exile religion from our common life. They use the power of the media and the law like steel wool to scrub public debates and public places bare of religious ideas and symbols. But what is left is sterile and featureless and cold.

These elites seek freedom without self-restraint, liberty without standards. But they find instead the revenge of offended absolutes.

Courts strike down even perfunctory prayers, and we are surprised that schools, bristling with barbed wire, look more like prisons than prisons do.

Universities reject the very idea of truth, and we are shocked when the best and the brightest of their graduates loot and betray.

Celebrities mock the traditional family, even revile it as a form of slavery, and we are appalled at the human tragedy of broken homes and millions of unwed mothers.

The media celebrate sex without responsibility, and we are horrified by sexual plagues.

Our lawmakers justify the taking of innocent life in sterile clinics, and we are terrorized by the disregard for life in blood-soaked streets.

C.S. Lewis described this irony a generation ago. "We laugh at honor," he said, "and are shocked to find traitors in our midst . . . We castrate and bid the geldings be fruitful."

A generation of cultural leaders wants to live off the spiritual capital of its inheritance, while denigrating the ideals of its ancestors. It squanders a treasure it no longer values. It celebrates its liberation when it should be trembling for its future.

THE PATH TO TYRANNY

Where does the stampede of the four horsemen lead us? Only one place: tyranny. A new

kind of cultural tyranny that finds minds, uninformed by traditions and standards, easy to shape.

Philosopher Hannah Arendt described totalitarianism as a process where lonely, rootless individuals, deprived of meaning and community, welcome the captivity of ideology. To escape their inner emptiness, they seek out new forms of servitude. Trading independence for security, they blend into faceless conformity.

The lonely crowd always finds a leader. It submits to the party line and calls it freedom. America is filled with willing recruits to follow a new Grand Inquisitor.

This coming cultural tyranny already casts its shadow across university campuses where repressive speech codes stifle free debate; across court houses and legislatures where officials hunt down and purge every religious symbol; across network newrooms and board rooms where nothing is censored except traditional belief. Our modern elites speak of enlightened tolerance while preparing shackles from those who disagree. This is what Chesterton defined as true bigotry: "the anger of men who have no convictions."

Disdaining the past and its values, we flee the judgment of the dead. We tear down memory's monuments—removing every guidepost and landmark—and wander in unfamiliar country. But it is a sterile wasteland in which men and women are left with carefully furnished lives and utterly barren souls.

And so, paradoxically, at the very moment much of the rest of the world seems to be reaching out for western liberal ideals, the West itself, beguiled by myths of modernity, is undermining the very foundation of those ideals.

This is irony without humor—farce without joy. Western elites are carefully separating the wheat from the chaff and keeping the chaff. They are performing a modern miracle of turning wine into water.

This crisis is not only alarming, it is also urgent. In earlier times, social patterns were formed over centuries by tradition and intellectual debate, then gradually filtered to the masses. Now, through technology, a social revolution can be wired directly to the brain. It comes through satellites and videos, through pleasing images and catchy tunes. Refugees on a boat from Southern China were recently intercepted by the U.S. Coast Guard: their entire knowledge of the English language consisted of one acronym, "MTV."

The world's newly developing nations are in a revolution of rising expectations that may become a trap of misplaced hope. Nations that import a western ideal stripped of its soul will find only what we have found: pleasures as shallow as the moment, emptiness as deep as eternity.

THE CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGE

I say to you assembled here today from every part of the globe that this is a challenge facing all of us. At this extraordinary moment in world history, many nations once enslaved to ruthless ideologies have now been set free—only to face a momentous decision: Each must decide whether to embrace the myths of modernity or turn to a deeper, older tradition, the half-forgotten teachings of saints and sages.

I say to my compatriots in the West that we bear a particular responsibility—for modernity's myths have found fertile soil in our lands, and we have offered haven to the four horsemen who trample the dreams and hopes of men and women everywhere. As the world looks to us, let us summon the courage to challenge our comfortable assumptions, to scrutinize the effect we have on our

global neighbors . . . and then to recover that which has been the very soul and conscience of our own civilization.

For the West today is like Janus, with a two-sided face—one offering futility, empty secularism and death; the other offering freedom, rich, biblically rooted spirituality, and life. Commentators have described the internal conflict between these two as a culture war. Some have even declared the war over. The four horsemen, they tell us, are the victors at this chapter in our history.

THE ENDURING REVOLUTION

Admittedly the signs are not auspicious, as I have been at pains to show, and it is easy to become discouraged. But a Christian has neither the reason nor the right, for history's cadence is called with a confident voice. The God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob reigns. His plan and purpose rob the future of its fears.

By the Cross He offers hope, by the Resurrection He assures His triumph. This cannot be resisted or delayed. Mankind's only choice is to recognize Him now or in the moment of ultimate judgment. Our only decision is to welcome His rule or to fear it.

But this gives every one of us hope. For this is a vision beyond a vain utopia or a timid new world order. It is the vision of an Enduring Revolution. One that breaks more than the chains of tyranny; it breaks the chains of sin and death. And it proclaims a liberation that the cruelest prison cannot contain.

The Templeton Prize is awarded for progress in religion. In a technological age, we often equate progress with breaking through barriers in science and knowledge. But progress does not always mean discovering something new. Sometimes it means rediscovering wisdom that is ancient and eternal. Sometimes, in our search for advancement, we find it only where we began. The greatest progress in religion today is to meet every nation's most urgent need: A revolution that begins in the human heart. It is the Enduring Revolution.

In the aftermath of the tragedy in Waco, Texas, and terrorist bombings in New York, we heard dire warnings, even from the president of the United States, of religious extremism. But that, with due respect, is not the world's gravest threat. Far more dangerous is the decline of true religion and of its humanizing values in our daily lives. No ideology—not even liberal democracy—is sufficient. Every noble hope is empty apart from the Enduring Revolution.

This revolution reaches across centuries and beyond politics. It confounds the ambitions of kings, and rewards the faith of a child. It clothes itself in the rags of common lives, then emerges with sudden splendor. It violates every jaded expectation with the paradox of its power.

The evidence of its power is humility. The evidence of its conquest is peace. The evidence of its triumph is service. But that still, small voice of humility, of peace, of service becomes a thundering judgment that shakes every human institution to its foundation.

The Enduring Revolution teaches that freedom is found in submission to a moral law. It says that duty is our sharpest weapon against fear and tyranny. This revolution raises an unchanging and eternal moral standard—and offers hope to everyone who fails to reach it. This revolution sets the content of justice—and transforms the will to achieve it. It builds communities of character—and of compassion.

On occasion, God provides glimpses of this glory. I witnessed one in an unlikely place—a prison in Brazil like none I've ever seen.

Twenty years ago in the city of San Jose dos Campos, a prison was turned over to two Christian laymen. They called it Humaita, and their plan was to run it on Christian principles.

The prison has only two full-time staff; the rest of the work is done by inmates. Every prisoner is assigned another inmate to whom he is accountable. In addition, every prisoner is assigned a volunteer family from the outside that works with him during his term and after his release. Every prisoner joins a chapel program, or else takes a course in character development.

When I visited Humaita, I found the inmates smiling—particularly the murderer who held the keys, opened the gates, and let me in. Wherever I walked I saw men at peace. I saw clean living areas. I saw people working industriously. The walls were decorated with biblical sayings from Psalms and Proverbs.

Humaita has an astonishing record. Its recidivism rate is 4 percent compared to 75 percent in the rest of Brazil and the United States. How is that possible?

I saw the answer when my inmate guide escorted me to the notorious punishment cell once used for torture. Today, he told me, that block houses only a single inmate. As we reached the end of the long concrete corridor and he put the key into the lock, he paused and asked, "Are you sure you want to go in?"

"Of course," I replied impatiently. "I've been in isolation cells all over the world." Slowly he swung open the massive door, and I saw the prisoner in that punishment cell: a crucifix, beautifully carved by the Humaita inmates—the prisoner Jesus, hanging on the cross.

"He's doing time for all the rest of us," my guide said softly.

In that cross carved by loving hands is a holy subversion. It heralds change more radical than mankind's most fevered dreams. Its followers expand the boundaries of a kingdom that can never fail. A shining kingdom that reaches into the darkest corners of every community, into the darkest corners of every mind. A kingdom of deathless hope, of restless virtue, of endless peace.

This work proceeds, this hope remains, this fire will not be quenched: The Enduring Revolution of the cross of Christ.

A TRIBUTE TO WEST NOTTINGHAM ACADEMY OF COLORA, MD

HON. WAYNE T. GILCHREST

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. GILCHREST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as schools around this Nation are once again opening their doors to many young lives for yet another school year, to pay tribute to West Nottingham Academy, a coeducational boarding school in Colora, MD, and the second oldest of its kind in the United States. This institution, now in its third century of operation, continues to help equip its students for successful futures in an atmosphere of strong, educational distinction and rich tradition.

Originally founded in 1744 by a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian preacher named Samuel Finley, the original schoolhouse was but a small, single-room, log house. Finley, who was originally invited to Maryland to serve a Pres-

byterian congregation near the town of Rising Sun, MD, opened his and his wife's own home to students for room and boarding during the early stages of the school's development. While the original school structure no longer stands, a replica, crafted from past student's memoirs and various historical accounts, does presently exist on the school's campus.

West Nottingham Academy's legacy is one that is also enhanced by its student body. It was the learning ground for many young talents including some that were very influential contributors to our country's history. Two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Rush of Pennsylvania and Richard Stockton of New Jersey, were products of West Nottingham. Several other alumni established colleges themselves, and Mr. Finley himself eventually became president of what would later be known as Princeton University—formerly known as the College of New Jersey.

Today, West Nottingham Academy continues to produce bright, talented young adults by breeding academic achievement in an environment that maintains its ties to its heritage. For many years, this school has succeeded by tending to the pupil as not only a student, but also a person. It is from this simple, yet responsible method of teaching, that I think all schools can learn.

And while I realize, Mr. Speaker, that this is but one example of the many schools that can be found in every Member's district, I think our educational system can benefit from this shining example. As a former high school teacher, I am familiar with the challenge and responsibility associated with the teaching of today's children. Each and every young life, with all of the hope, opportunity, and prospects for a pleasant and successful life ahead of it, is not something that should be taken for granted. Educating our country's youth with attentive care to not only the student, but to who that student can one day become, is an approach to the responsibility of teaching that should be universal. This is a formula that has worked at West Nottingham for 250 years and, as another school year begins, is one that offers a method of teaching from which our children's future and our country's future might benefit greatly.

THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN A FATHER AND SON

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I recently read what I thought was a very inspirational article in the Indianapolis Star. It was written by Ray Rutherford of Indianapolis, IN, about his father. I found this story about the special relationship between a father and his son very touching, so I wanted to share it with my colleagues.

A FATHER NEVER SHORT ON WORDS ALSO KNEW THE VALUE OF SILENCE

(By Ray Rutherford)

Each spring, when the time came to begin the annual ritual of preparing the soil for

gardening, my dad would turn the soil, one shovelful at a time. It was laborious and tedious.

He always planted what I considered to be an unnecessarily large vegetable garden and, invariably, he gave away most of the produce.

On one particularly warm April day, he phoned and asked me to use my power till to plow his garden. He hadn't been feeling well and was not up to the task.

I had been avoiding my dad since he had learned that, a few weeks earlier, I had separated from my wife. He was very fond of her, and I didn't want to hear the "a marriage is hard, your mom and I had our problems, these things can be worked out" kind of lecture.

READY FOR TALK

We always held significantly different perspectives on most matters, and I knew that this would be no exception. He needed my help, however, so I reluctantly prepared myself to hear my father's world-class sermon.

Together, we unloaded the tiller from my pickup truck and wheeled it into position. I filled the tank with gas, advanced the throttle and gave a mighty pull on the rope. Nothing. Again, a deep breath and a mighty tug resulted in the same frustrating outcome.

After several minutes of choke adjustments and grueling rope-pulling, we came to the conclusion that this piece of modern machinery was simply not going to start.

Actually, my dad had given up long before I did, but the element of pride kept me trying a little longer than would have seemed reasonable. Of course, I also wanted to delay as long as possible the dreaded discussion.

We left the useless equipment in the garden, and my dad took a seat in his favorite steel lawn chair under the big maple tree in the center of the back yard. I leaned against the trunk of the tree beside him and struggled through several minutes of idle conversation related to fishing and the weather.

Finally, I couldn't stand it any longer, I decided to take the offensive "Well Dad," I said, "it looks like I'm going to be getting a divorce." From his chair, he looked me squarely in the eyes.

"You know, son," he said, rubbing his forehead in obvious gesture of frustration. "I painted this chair just a few minutes before you arrived." Sure enough, when my dad stood up, the entire rear end of his coveralls was covered with bright red paint.

We both giggled like children for several minutes. That was it. He offered no unsolicited advice. He was granting me the maturity to deal with my own problems. I resisted the urge to hug him for fear of becoming covered with paint as well.

We loaded the tiller back into my truck. I assured him that it would be repaired and he'd have his garden tilled and ready for planting in just a few days. As I was driving away, in my rear-view mirror I could see him waving. In the distance, when he turned away, his red backside was still clearly visible.

As it turned out, this was the last time that I talked to my dad. He died of a heart attack the next day. After the services, from inside his house, I noticed his long-handled shovel sticking up from the garden soil.

That spring and summer, I turned the soil, one shovelful at a time, and planted a wonderfully productive vegetable garden.

I gave away most of the produce, just as Dad had done for as many years as I could remember.

TRIBUTE TO BLANCHE BETTINGTON

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to Blanche Bettington, my high school history and civics teacher and the person who first introduced me to the great issues underlying the political dialog so vital to democracy. For better or worse, it was this provocative and challenging teacher who showed me the allure of the world of government and politics.

Blanche is not only a special teacher, but a special person as well. Her unwavering commitment to civil rights, civil liberties, and free speech is testimony to her humanity and basic goodness. Blanche exemplified the selflessness, patience, and empathy that is characteristic of the best high school teachers.

Thousands of lucky students were in Blanche's government, history, or English classes during her 42-year career. She began at Owensmouth High School—now Canoga Park High School—in 1924. She remained there until 1950, when she joined the faculty at Hamilton High School. Her career spans a period of immense change in American history: The Depression, Pearl Harbor, the dropping of the atomic bomb, the Korean war, McCarthyism, the civil rights movement and the war in Vietnam. Her ability to put these events in perspective for her students also made her an outstanding teacher.

At a time when public education in California is reeling, Blanche Bettington is a reminder of how good things were—and can be again. A teacher who can inspire her students, who can awaken their interest in the world, is a treasure. Blanche Bettington was such a teacher.

I was privileged indeed to have been one of Blanche's students. I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting a wonderful teacher and a wonderful human being.

HONORING THE 442D MEDICAL COLLECTING CO.—WORLD WAR II

HON. DOUGLAS APPLEGATE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the 442d Medical Collecting Co., whose faithful and valiant service was displayed in World War II. This company, celebrating its 49th anniversary, will hold its annual reunion on September 10, 11, and 12, 1993, in Zanesville, OH. The former company commander, Dr. Braston I. Tart Jr., has prepared a historical account of the company's formation and experiences. The account begins as follows:

The company was formed at Camp Barkley, Texas. After training exercises, we traveled by train to a staging area at Camp Kilmer, NJ., and then to New York City to board an English refrigerator ship, the

H.M.S. Tamora, on 30 May 44 for England. Landed in Liverpool, 11 June 44. Immediate transport by both train and truck was made to Lopcombe Tented Camp to stay until call would be received to get ready for crossing of the English Channel. We performed temporary duties. At Ramsbury Airfield we did triage and transportation of battle casualties to English hospitals.

Our new move was to Southampton where we boarded a Liberty Ship to cross the channel to France. Upon arriving at Omaha Beach we drove our vehicles on to land and then to a location between hedgerows in southern France. After one more short move to a point near Paris, we were ordered to report to the First Canadian Army near Antwerp in Holland. Here we joined an American Evacuation Hospital stationed in what was once a sanatorium containing much glass. When one of the daily buzz bombs would crash in the far distance, we could see the flash of flame and brief seconds later be aware of the impact on the glass which would rattle and shake.

While we were here our entire ambulance platoon, which was in charge of Sgt. Horner, received stat orders to report to the battle front for transport of casualties to the appropriate hospitals. One driver, Pvt. Mormann, said "there were days when I never turned off my motor". Sgt. Horner has said, "when bomb fragments were falling we would dive under our vehicles". Fortunately, we had no members killed or wounded.

A happier note while here was dining in a large room with all personnel there. Frequently, at the end of a meal, our Sgt. Eckstein would often go to the front of the room and lead in singing. The main tune of "God Bless America" was sung by all to the fullest. It was beautiful and touching!

Our next orders were to leave and report to the Ninth Army in Germany where we would work with and support the 91st Evacuation Hospital. They were good to be with and we stayed with them until the fighting ended.

To reach the 9th Army, we drove at night using black-out lights, through Bastogne, the Argonne Forest and finally to Eupen, Germany, where we were quartered in a former leather factory. This was close to Aachen, Germany where shell bursts could be seen as the battle continued.

Next we moved deeper into Germany, and with the 91st Evacuation Hospital transferred to Valkenberg, Holland. They used a large monastery for their hospital and headquarters. We lived in a smaller monastery used even then to teach men to become monks. Our association with them was very friendly and enjoyable.

In the final months of the war, we were subjected to three surprise inspections, each done by a Colonel. Two of these Colonels gave us a grade of "superior". One of them told me that in all of his years in the Army doing surprise inspections he had never graded a unit as being superior. The third Colonel graded us as "excellent". A few weeks later a special courier came to us from the 9th Army Headquarters bearing a directive from Lt. Gen. Simpson. It read: 9th U.S. Army—4 March 1945—Meritorious Service Unit Citation—"For superior execution of duty in the performance of exceptionally difficult tasks, from 10 Dec 1944 to 10 Feb 1945. Unit achieved and maintained a high standard of discipline and demonstrated superior performance in every duty it was assigned. Lt. General Simpson, Commanding General, 9th U.S. Army.

After the war came to a formal close, the Company transferred into another section of

Germany to supervise and direct German, and German Prisoner of War, Hospitals in that area. This was done carefully and properly.

Final days in Europe were relaxed, but assigned duties were attended to properly. Returned to the United States on a Victory Ship, which quartered our troops more comfortably than they had been on the passage to England.

A word about our food preparation department. Under S/Sgt. Nick Generis, he and his cooks would serve hot food to our men when other companies near by would be eating C or K rations. The fame of the 442nd's food preparation caused a Colonel and his Headquarters Unit to attach themselves temporarily to the 442nd for their meals. Part of a Regiment was served food at one time in battlefield conditions, due to the temporary loss of their food supplies. Sgt. Generis was actually capable of making dehydrated food taste good. These conditions certainly played a big part in the high morale of our Company.

First, Sgt. Max Schinsky's role in directing the 442nd throughout its entire service, before and during the war, cannot be overstated. He was a tremendous help to me in total success of company operations.

My entire Non-Com group was observant, cooperative and efficient in helping the Company meet its goals. Under them the remainder of the hundred men of the 442nd who repaired and ran the ambulances and other vehicles; those who secured and cared for the company property, and even those who pulled K P duties, performed their duties diligently, and enough cannot be said about them.

All I have stated here made me feel that I was part of a group effort, and all were dedicated to doing their best to help win the war and return home safely. I was indeed proud to be the Commander of this outstanding Company.

BARRING LIBYAN PARTICIPATION IN THE WORLD UNIVERSITY GAMES

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 1993, I wrote to Secretary of State Christopher, requesting the administration's rationale for barring Libyan participation in the upcoming World University Games in Buffalo, NY.

I received a reply on August 1. The complete correspondence, which I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues, follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC, July 1, 1993.

Hon. WARREN CHRISTOPHER,
Secretary of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I am writing with respect to the recent decision to keep the Libyan team from participating in the upcoming World University Games in Buffalo, New York. I would like to know why this decision was made.

It is my understanding that the majority of the other countries on the list of countries supporting international terrorism will be participating in the Games. The only exception is Iraq, which was invited to attend, but apparently has not accepted that invitation.

I would like to know the rationale for barring Libya's participation when the other state sponsors of terrorism are being allowed to attend.

I am also concerned about the precedent which this will be setting with respect to politicizing international sporting events. To my knowledge, this will be the first time that the United States has kept a country from participating in such an event. While I agree with the U.S. policy of isolating the Government of Libya for its refusal to comply with U.N. Security Council Resolutions 731 and 748, this decision contravenes our long-standing policy of trying to keep politics out of international athletic competitions and affects the athletes more than the government.

Finally, I am concerned about the future economic consequences this decision could have on American cities that may desire to host events such as the World University Games. This decision could affect the consideration of U.S. cities as sites for international sporting events, because the U.S. Government will be seen to be barring participation by countries for our own political interests.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON
Chairman.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, DC, August 13, 1993.

Hon. LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Secretary has asked me to respond to your letter of July 1 concerning the decision to bar a Libyan team from participating in the World University Games in Buffalo, New York.

You note that other countries on the list of countries supporting international terrorism such as Cuba and Iran participated. However, Libya stands alone as the object of sanctions by the international community for its involvement in the bombings of Pan Am 103 and UTA 772, in which 441 innocent persons lost their lives.

In UN Security Council Resolutions 731 and 748, the UN sought to compel Libyan compliance with basic international principles, such as denying support to terrorists, cooperating in multinational efforts to bring terrorists to justice, compensating victims of terrorism and reducing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The United States, by virtue of its international standing and its long-standing and comprehensive bilateral sanctions against Libya, is seen as a leader in the global effort to compel Libyan adherence to UN demands. A major aim of the UN sanctions is to isolate Libya diplomatically until it complies with UN resolutions. To admit a large group of Libyan athletes, trainers and officials into the U.S. would be a highly visible breach of Libya's diplomatic isolation.

Nevertheless, this action with regard to Libya should not be seen as a precedent with regard to politicizing international athletics. Rather, it was a specific response to a unique set of circumstances. As the President said in his latest report to the Congress on Libyan sanctions, dated July 12, "The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States".

U.S. cities competing to host international athletic events can be assured that our pol-

icy with regard to admission of athletes to the U.S. will continue to be based on former President Bush's May 8, 1990 letter to the International Olympic Committee (attached) in which he assured the IOC of our respect for the Olympic Charter and our intention to provide free access to the United States for all accredited persons.

I hope we have been responsive to your inquiry. Please contact us if we may be of assistance in any way.

Sincerely,

WENDY R. SHERMAN,
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs.

Attachment: Letter dated May 8, 1990 from former President Bush.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, DC, May 8, 1990.

His Excellency JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH,
President, International Olympic Committee,
Lausanne, Switzerland.

DEAR PRESIDENT SAMARANCH: The United States Government strongly supports the bid of Atlanta, Georgia, to host the 1996 Summer Olympic Games and will respect the provisions of the Olympic Charter, including free access to the host country for all accredited persons.

I wish to thank you and your colleagues for your consideration of Atlanta's bid.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH.

LET'S BE REALISTIC ABOUT REINVENTING GOVERNMENT

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, amidst all of the hoopla surrounding the administration's supposed plan to reinvent government, allow me to inject a note of realism.

This is an administration whose upper- and mid-level managerial echelons are packed with academics, left-wing activists, and careerist bureaucrats who see their mission in life as an obligation to expand the powers of the Federal Government and to increase the dependency of the American people on that Government.

The Vice President himself, during a 16-year career in Congress, never met a new spending program or a new regulatory proposal that he didn't embrace with wild abandon.

So, if reinventing government and saving \$100 billion are now to be taken as evidence that the Vice President and others have had a conversion experience worthy of the Damascus Road, so be it.

But, frankly, I doubt it.

And given the track records of these people, they need to prove that they can do more than just talk a problem to death, which so far is the only thing this administration has proven itself capable of doing.

TRIBUTE TO MIKE HALKO ON HIS
RETIREMENT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to an outstanding individual of the Third Congressional District of Illinois, Mr. Mike Halko. This month, Mr. Halko is retiring from the Chicago Police Department after many years of dedicated service, an accomplishment worthy of special recognition.

Mr. Halko, a native of Chicago, graduated from Lindloom High School in 1948 and went on to attend Wilson Junior College. In 1950, Mike enlisted in the United States Army and served in Korea. Mike began his career with the Chicago Police Department on July 1, 1957 in New City. In 1968, Mike was promoted to lieutenant in the intelligence division. While serving in the intelligence unit, Mike worked on several famous cases including those of the Grimes sisters, Schuler and Peterson, and Judith Mae Anderson. His dedicated service is commendable, and I am proud to pay special tribute to Mike.

Mike and his wife, Mary recently celebrated their 39th wedding anniversary on September 5, an admirable commitment indeed. They have four children: Mark, Deborah, Michelle, and Lisa, as well as two grandchildren.

Mike Halko's commitment to his community and family is impressive and deserving of special recognition and honor. I am sure that my colleagues will join me in expressing congratulations to Mike for his many years of selfless dedication, loyalty, professionalism, and priceless contributions to his community. I wish him well on his retirement and hope his life continues to be an adventure full of pleasant memories.

WILKES-BARRE'S CORE 5 INVOLVES YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE
LOCAL COMMUNITY

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a program in my district which has brought great pride to the city of Wilkes-Barre—CORE 5, a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program. CORE 5 is the Community Organized Relief Effort, whose methods include education, enforcement, support, prevention, and rehabilitation. Every year CORE 5 sponsors a festival in downtown Wilkes-Barre. Festival '93 is scheduled for September 18 and 19.

Funded in part through the Federal Community Development Program and organized under the leadership of Wilkes-Barre mayor, Lee Namey, CORE 5 strives to enhance the quality of life within the city by stressing that entertainment and enjoyment can be achieved without the presence of alcohol and drugs. As a member of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee, which authorizes

community development funding, I am proud to say I have supported funding for this program and have recognized CORE 5 as a program that can foster community awareness and involvement with our young people.

Last year's festival was extremely successful. More than 50 of northeastern Pennsylvania's finest social services and organizations were on hand to conduct educational programs and activities. This year's festival will be expanded considerably and will include a display by the Wilkes-Barre police force.

By bringing hundreds of community volunteers and social services together in a festive way, the message of a safe, drug-free environment will be delivered to all those in attendance.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the organizers of this event and wish them continued success. The energy and dedication exhibited by those involved should serve as an example to us all.

AMBASSADOR MANSFIELD RECEIVES FIRST JEANNETTE
RANKIN PEACE AWARD

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor today that I am pleased to announce that the Institute for Peace Studies located at Rocky Mountain College in Billings, MT, is awarding its first Jeannette Rankin Peace Award to Ambassador Mike Mansfield on September 10, 1993.

It is appropriate that the Peace Institute has named its award after Jeannette Rankin and that the first recipient of this award is Mike Mansfield.

The Jeannette Rankin Peace Award has been established to honor one whose life was a steadfast witness to the practice and promotion of peace in human affairs. Many will remember how she worked to bring the vote to women early on in this century. Many will remember her as the first woman elected to the U.S. Congress. Others remember her as the only elected individual to vote against both world wars. Some remember her as a champion of equal rights between the sexes. All people who remember her see a woman of outstanding courage, devotion, integrity, a dedication to the causes in which she championed and a person who put her convictions before her political future.

There could not be a more fitting recipient of this award than the Honorable Mike Mansfield who hails from the same State that produced Jeannette Rankin, Montana. Mike Mansfield has served his country as a Congressperson, Senator and as United States Ambassador to Japan. The award recognizes the exceptional devotion in public service that he had both to his native State and also to the Nation. As a veteran of three branches of the armed services he has sought to promote the arts and works of peace throughout his life in public office. He, like Jeannette Rankin, sought out peace and is a servant of his fellow man. During his tenure as Ambassador he helped to

bridge the gaps that the two countries felt after the war and bring them together on a level playing field so that future hostilities could be avoided.

These are two outstanding people who have devoted their entire lives to the idea of a common good. They have set in motion ideals and standards that we use as groundwork today. The impact that they have had is still felt and will continue to be felt for these are individuals whose lives have had purpose and meaning.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRED JUSTICE
JOSEPH A. RATTIGAN

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to a very distinguished citizen in my district, Justice Joseph A. Rattigan. Through his years as one of California's preeminent legislators and legal scholars, Justice Rattigan has repeatedly demonstrated an unwavering devotion to his country and community.

A native of Washington, DC, Justice Rattigan has been a resident of Santa Rosa since graduating from Stanford University Law School in 1948. He and his wife Betty have six grown children and nine grandchildren. Before attending law school, Justice Rattigan served as an officer in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and was decorated for heroism and bravery in combat.

Justice Rattigan's remarkable public service career continued when he served on the board of public utilities of the city of Santa Rosa. A short time later, he became the youngest State senator from Sonoma County, defeating the incumbent by a significant margin.

During his distinguished 8 years as a State Senator, Justice Rattigan was recognized to be one of the most brilliant and gifted people to serve in the State Senate of California. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Local Government, Justice Rattigan successfully co-authored and enacted legislation providing California with medical and hospital services to senior citizens. During his tenure in the State Senate, Justice Rattigan also established Sonoma State University as the first and only university in Sonoma County, which is one example of his many successful efforts to create and expand the economic, education, and agricultural base in Sonoma County.

After completing two very successful terms in the State Senate, Justice Rattigan was appointed to the Court of Appeals for the First Appellate District, San Francisco, by Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown. During his tenure on the court of appeals, Justice Rattigan personally handed down more than 1,000 appellate decisions and was involved in more than 3,000 others. Justice Rattigan also served two terms as a member of the California Judicial Council and represented the United States at a U.N. convocation on criminal justice. After retiring from the court of appeals in 1984, Justice Rattigan remained in the public eye.

Shortly after his retirement, Secretary of State March Fong Eu appointed him to the California Fair Political Practices Commission where he distinguished himself for a full 4-year term.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Justice Joseph A. Rattigan. It is because of his contribution to the greater good of Sonoma County and the State of California that Justice Rattigan is being honored by the Sonoma County Bar Association on September 10, 1993. I would like to express my heartfelt thanks and admiration to Justice Rattigan for his exceptional public service and his commitment to improving the human condition and strengthening the human spirit, and because, Mr. Speaker, Judge Joseph Rattigan, is an exceptionally nice man.

MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH OF KERRY A. KILAR

HON. TOM LEWIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share with the House the words of encouragement and inspiration delivered this past Memorial Day by Kerry A. Kilar, of my home State of Florida.

As Ms. Kilar spoke, my hope for the future of our country was renewed. So eloquently she compares the individual voices that make up this great country to a harmonious choir.

Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the Memorial Day speech written and delivered by Kerry A. Kilar.

MY VOICE IN AMERICA'S FUTURE (By Kerry Kilar)

The music of a choir singing drifts through the air as we listen intently to its melodious song. The unison of their voices is so harmonious and beautiful that tears well within our eyes. If you listen closely, you'll come to appreciate that each one of those voices is vital to the musical effect that reverberates within our ears. Although each individual within the choir is seemingly insignificant, once united they make a euphonious and symphonious sound.

Likewise, America is a choir that is made up of a variety of voices that are vital to its future. Through the years, thousands of voices have formulated our country and given it the substance it has today. Voices such as Thomas Jefferson, John F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King called out to America and their voices have overtly made a difference. Our very own Constitution is a chorus of courageous American voices. Other lesser known voices such as Arturo Montoya who aided the Yaqui Indian Community, John Paul Riley and the other 58,000 men and women whose names will be forever engraved on the Vietnam War Memorial have helped to make America the world leader and often modeled country it is today.

Continue to listen, and many other soft voices can be heard. Voices belonging to people like Brother Joe Renery, who runs a shelter for homeless families, and Mary Beth Tober, who is combating alcoholism and drug abuse among teenagers in inner cities.

My voice will be one of the many within America's choir that will make a difference in our country's future. The wonderful thing about our country is that I am able to voice

my opinion and it will be heard. I know that no matter what my race, occupation, or social status my voice will be heard today and tomorrow. Voices of the past fought in wars so that ALL in today's generation can have an opinion and state openly. I value the precious gift of being able to voice my thoughts and I thank each and every one who fought to afford me this privilege. May I never take it lightly.

My voice in America's future will be gentle at times and at others perhaps I will be heard more loudly. I will be persistent when I believe I am right and I will voice my concerns on important issues. I plan on my voice to be one of the many to save the environment—an intrinsic problem that needs addressing. I believe that America must develop and expand in unison with the environment—my voice can insure this. By exercising my right to vote, writing my representatives, lobbying and organizing people who believe as I do on issues—my voice will be heard. I can take a stand on an issue such as abortion and peacefully demonstrate my beliefs even when not held by all. Not only mine, but All voices within America's choir must sing and become involved. "If you are not part of the solution, you are part of the problem." People who do not voice their opinion and get involved in our country's decision making are quickly becoming part of the problem. In order for our country to be run FOR the people and BY the people, we must ALL speak out. There was a time in our country when a black person was not permitted to speak out and a woman was not able to vote. Today, at age eighteen all people regardless of color, race, gender, or creed are able to vote and we are able to speak out at any age. I intend to be a voice that will be heard and I refuse to sit by idly and apathetic.

Shame on those who neglect to voice their opinions—for this is our right! This is our privilege! Other countries who were once oppressed and blanketed by communism have admired America's choir—the diversity of voices—and have adopted democracy so that they too can sing the same beautiful song of democracy that we do. There is no doubt in my mind that listening to the voices of the people is the ONLY way to govern a country. I am proud to be a citizen of this country and am eagerly looking forward to the future, for I know that I will be able to speak and be heard. I believe there is no better sound than listening to each and every voice singing, black or white, high or low, in tune or out of tune, it makes no difference, as long as they are all singing. Sing out America! Let our voices harmonize and be heard, and let us make the changes necessary to keep America the Land of Liberty—of thee I sing!

ELIMINATING THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

HON. RICHARD K. ARMEY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I have received from a thoughtful citizen a modest proposal for eliminating the Federal budget deficit, which I should like to share with my colleagues.

A SIMPLE AND CONVENIENT PLAN TO ELIMINATE THE FEDERAL DEFICIT

(By Ronald T. Amberley)

Like most patriotic Americans, I am concerned with the welfare of our nation, and I

have spent no little time thinking about ways to deal with the problem of our budget deficit and national debt, as well as other social difficulties. I make no claim to be a notable thinker, nor would I suggest that my ideas are anything out of the ordinary. Quite the opposite, in fact, is probably the case. But an idea has occurred to me which is so simple, yet would be so effective in cutting costs and painlessly raising revenue for the government, that I am baffled no one has publicly suggested it before. Some of the great minds of our day may have considered this plan previously, but I have never heard it mentioned. If they did think of it, they may have decided not to suggest it because it is so simple. (Some people feel it is beneath them for their fame to rest on anything but the most complex proposals.) Having no reputation to protect, I do not suffer from such a constraint, and I happily offer this simple idea which will promote our country's economic stability and provide many other benefits as well. I merely ask that my countrymen consider all I have to say before deciding on the merits of my plan. If, after due consideration, they deem me worthy of their approbation and thanks, I shall of all men be most humbly gratified.

As background let me reiterate a few facts about bees that most of us learned in elementary school. There are three classes of honey bees: queens, workers, and drones. The queen determines which eggs become workers and which will be drones when she decides which to fertilize. When drones are no longer of value to the colony, they are driven off to die and are replaced as needed by new generations of drones. As a great modern society which is increasingly free of the misguided moral queasiness and ethical restraint of our over-religious forebears, could we not embrace a more enlightened social order patterned in part on that of the bee?

In recent years we have justly become very sensitive about wasting our resources. We are wisely learning to recycle aluminum, paper, glass and plastic so that we do not consume raw materials or pollute the environment unnecessarily. Yet, for the most part, we continue to waste a very valuable resource without the slightest consideration for its economic value. I am referring, of course, to the annual financial loss which stems from the premature abortion of hundreds of thousands of potentially useful human offspring. How much more efficiently could we function if women had the option of bringing forth their offspring as drones, to their own financial gain and to the benefit of society at large? done with many other assets. Moreover, the government could rely on its existing management expertise to run the program efficiently and equitably. Initial estimates indicate that within twenty to twenty-five years drone-related revenues and cost savings could balance the federal budget and perhaps enable us to begin repaying the national debt. I know of no other plan with equal potential for improving the financial condition of the nation.

The government would establish prices and quality guidelines, guaranteeing itself a tidy return on each transaction. Drones would be sold to the government within twelve weeks of birth. Women who breast-fed their drones would receive a premium price to compensate them for providing a better product than women who did not. To protect the public interest the government would medically screen all drones before paying for them; those falling short of appropriate guidelines would be recycled immediately.

Until a drone reached a point of economic utility, the task of feeding, clothing, sheltering and training it would fall to the government. Drones would become saleable at various ages, depending on their individual attributes, potential use and market conditions. Trainers using behavior modification and other techniques of psychologists like B. F. Skinner would impart to drones a preference for the activities and environments for which they would be marketed. They would be conditioned to be honest, to work hard, and to view themselves as expendable masses of cells.

Local placement centers would be established so that people could view, select, and special-order drones for future delivery. No restrictions would be placed on who could buy or own drones nor on how they could be used, except that they could not be employed in criminal activities. Businesses could use them domestically or overseas; individuals could buy them for use in the home; and they would make an excellent product for export, thus helping eliminate the foreign trade deficit.

The range of potential uses for drones is enormous. They would replace people in dangerous employment situations. Among other applications would be the obvious ones of cleaning up toxic waste, asbestos and hazardous chemicals, working in radioactive environments and in mining operations. A drone's owner would not have to concern himself about drone safety beyond his interest in maintaining the value of his property. If the cost of protecting the drone was great, the owner could forego the expense in favor of the less costly option of replacement.

Thanks to their expendability drones would fit perfectly in the military and law enforcement fields for missions deemed too dangerous for people. In international peace-keeping roles, as minesweepers, in the vanguard of an infantry attack or amphibious landing, as well as in operations against Colombian drug lords, in battles with inner city street gangs, and as security guards in public schools they would be far preferable to citizen soldiers. Their cost effectiveness would enable us to police our borders against the influx of illegal aliens. The economic advantages of sending drone military units to third world countries ravaged by famine and conflict would be fantastic. After bringing an end to factional fighting in an area, they could readily be converted to nourishing fare for starving local civilians, saving American taxpayers both the expense of flying them home and the cost of shipping alternative food supplies overseas.

Researchers would test medical products and procedures on drones, eliminating the need for objectionable research using monkeys, mice, dogs, and kitties. With the advent of drones, shortages of blood supplies, vital organs and hair for transplants would vanish. Drug companies would naturally compete with each other to maintain a full-line of quality replacement parts for people.

Wide use of drones in labor-intensive industries would enable us to compete with third-world countries for manufacturing facilities. As businesses relocated here to take advantage of our cheap labor, our balance of trade would improve.

The federal government itself could employ drones quite effectively as rank-and-file bureaucrats. This move alone would save hundreds of millions in tax dollars annually through reduced payroll, not to mention lower benefit and pension costs. A natural market for drones would also exist among state and municipal governments. To make

sure there would be no decline in the current high quality of government service, drones targeted for government use would be specially trained to exhibit the same enthusiasm, courtesy and conscientiousness their human counterparts do now.

The government could also improve its cash flows by instituting PID (payment-in-drones) programs similar to its PIK (payment-in-kind) programs of the past. Many who receive government benefits like welfare or Social Security might be delighted to receive an occasional drone in lieu of cash. Such drones could be rented out as day labor, with the revenue going to the owner, and they could function as primary home-based caregivers for benefit recipients who were disabled, sick or elderly.

Another highly desirable application would have raised eyebrows a few years ago. Fortunately our culture has moved beyond its former prudery and puritanism to accept virtually any form of sexual activity and to endorse the universal human right to complete satisfaction of one's sexual drives, no matter how unorthodox. Sadly, however, many less fortunate members of our society encounter difficulty locating an adequate number of acceptable partners to fulfill their sexual desires. These deprived individuals are compelled to seek satisfaction in socially unpopular ways, and as a result, increasing numbers of people (including small children) are becoming involved in sexual acts against their will with people not of their choosing.

The availability of drones should reduce the incidence of child molestation and rape. With drones of every age, appearance, and of both sexes on sale at reasonable prices, anyone could select the model he or she found appealing, purchase it for immediate and subsequent use, and dispose of it when it was no longer deemed desirable. Such an arrangement would reduce several categories of violent crime and cut the spread of AIDS and other social diseases.

Numerous recycling options would exist for drones which had outlived their usefulness. Some would enter the human food supply (in fact, some new drones would be bred and raised specifically for this purpose); those unacceptable for consumption by humans or drones might find their way into premium pet food offerings or food stocks at zoos; and fertilizer companies could process used drones for lawn and garden applications. The organs and body parts of others would provide students a wonderful source of laboratory specimens for dissection, thus enhancing their knowledge of anatomy. And drone skins would be an economical source of leather for belts, shoes, gloves, and steering wheel covers.

TECHNICAL & LEGAL ISSUES

Having identified many advantages of my plan, I would now like to address some technical and legal issues associated with its implementation. First of all, Congress would have to decide whether or not a drone's father would be entitled to compensation when its mother sold it to the government. This is a difficult issue. On the one hand it seems only fair that the father receive some remuneration since no drone would have existed without his participation. Yet the mother holds a unilateral legal right to decide the fate of her fetus. Perhaps the best solution would be for a man to obtain a prefertilization agreement which spelled out his rights from any woman who might bear a drone in which he had a financial stake. Alternatively, he could collect a payment from the woman at the time he provided her with fertilization services. Either approach would protect his interests.

Second, we would need a law to prevent parents or other well-intentioned but old fashioned persons from interfering with a young woman's right to become a drone-producing entrepreneur as soon as her reproductive capacities became operational. On the contrary, such commercial initiative should be encouraged and rewarded. Grade schools would offer drone production classes starting in the third grade, and high schools could compete in drone production much as they do in sports and academics today.

Third, a method of easily identifying drones and distinguishing them from people must be established. The simplest approach would be to tattoo an identification number or bar code on several body parts when the newborn drone became government property. An alternative would be to implant a scanner-readable microchip in an accessible part of the body.

The government would also surgically install a deferred-abortion device in each drone. Options could include a small explosive in the skull or at another critical location in the body, valves to stop the flow of blood to the brain, or a mechanism to release a lethal chemical into the bloodstream. Any of these could be activated by radio signals from a specially coded transmitter given to the drone's owner at the time of purchase. Such devices would provide for foolproof post-delivery abortion as a control mechanism for renegade or runaway drones.

The issue of drone reproduction is also a matter of grave concern. Random reproduction among drones should be closely controlled lest the supply exceed demand, eroding government revenue. Crossbreeding drones with humans must also be restricted because of the confusion it would create regarding the legal status of their offspring. To enforce these restrictions, the government would sterilize most drones prior to selling them. Exceptions would exist for those used in medical research where the reproductive capacity would need to remain intact and for those used in the government's special drone breeding program.

A breeding program would allow for the development of drones with specially desirable attributes, e.g., physical strength, stamina, beauty, or intelligence. Such models would command premium prices. For instance, physically powerful and agile drones would be more cost effective than overpaid humans as athletes, making sports events more affordable to the general public. And the drones' expendability within economic limits could give rise to new sports and forms of entertainment. A reproductive resource branch would provide a sperm bank and artificial insemination services to women wishing to have a child, and female drones would be available to serve as surrogate mothers for women wishing to avoid the inconveniences of pregnancy and childbirth.

OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES

Amazing as it may seem when one considers all the advantages of my proposal, some will object to it on one of several grounds. Let me, therefore, address the obvious objections and explain the fallacy in each of them, so that we may move ahead rapidly with implementation of this plan.

The first objection is that the drone program requires the government to spend too much before the first models could be delivered. While this objection seems at first to have some merit, it really would not take long to start delivering young drones. After all, there will be a demand for youthful models among pedophiles, while witches, Satanists and some other groups can use infant

drones in their ancient religious practices. In addition, as is always the case with something new, some people will want to be the first on their block to own one, and many may wish to try training one themselves for household use from the initial supply. Furthermore, plenty of businesses rely on cheap, unskilled labor to turn a profit, for whom drones five or six years of age would be a boon.

The second objection is that the availability of drones would result in unemployment among humans. Undeniably, people would no longer need to do certain jobs, but generally these would be undesirable vocations in the first place. On the other hand, a large number of new positions would be created by the availability of drones. The government would hire people to buy and sell, care for, train and supervise them, and several new industries would be created, such as reproductive drone management. Moreover, women of childbearing years could supplement their incomes by drone production, and people likely to be replaced at work by drones could transition into another field during the few years before the first working models hit the market.

Furthermore, if the government saw that drones were materially affecting citizen employment, any of several remedies could be applied. Drones in particular industries might be subject to compulsory recycling every few years to keep those industries from becoming entirely dependent on them, or there could be a percentage cap on the number of available positions filled by drones.

It is also highly probable that the human population would decline as drones increased in number. This hypothesis is based on the expectation that many women bearing children would prefer the financial gain of electing drone status for their offspring to the stress and difficulties of child-rearing. This would certainly be true in the case of unwanted pregnancies, and would result in less child abuse and neglect, as well as some other forms of domestic violence and disharmony. Moreover, citizens would increasingly forego marriage or other similar relationships, preferring to have replaceable drones tend to their cooking, housekeeping, errands, and sexual desires without the tension, guilt and other annoyances commonly associated with long-term interpersonal commitments. As the human population decreased there would be fewer people seeking employment. It is very unlikely, therefore, that the availability of drones can be viewed as seriously detrimental to the employment prospects of more than a handful of people.

Finally, some will oppose this plan on the basis of a misinterpretation of our laws or an outdated view of ethics and morality. At the heart of every such objection lies a single issue: Are drones people? If they are, then this plan would be unacceptable; if they are not, then nothing is morally, ethically or legally wrong with my plan.

As a starting point, consider that pillar of our democracy, the Declaration of Independence. In this fundamental document of our nation we find these words, penned by that stalwart champion of justice, Thomas Jefferson: "... all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. . . ."

What do these words mean? When Jefferson used the word "men," he did not use it in the literal sense of "adult male human beings"; his use of the word was necessarily figuratively since only white land-owners enjoyed full rights in his day. Today we inter-

pret this term more broadly, without regard to race, sex or land ownership.

In the next clause Jefferson elucidates: "men" are those who have been "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." When Jefferson uses the term "Creator," does he mean a divine supreme being? I hardly think so. Instead it figuratively describes a pregnant woman who elects to give birth to her child, imparting to him/her the inalienable rights of personhood, thereby creating a human being. With the availability of abortion on demand, a woman may elect not to grant those inalienable rights to her fetus by aborting it. This same passage implies that the Creator may opt to give birth to offspring to whom she does not impart such rights.

It was the intent of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as well as the framers of the Constitution, as evidenced by the penumbral emanations of these documents, that a woman would have the right to determine whether or not her fetus became a human being. She may currently exercise this right by choosing a pre-delivery abortion. My plan merely recognizes her Constitutional right to decline to bestow human status on a fetus to which she gives birth by the irreversible choice of a post-delivery abortion whose timing has yet to be determined.

We already recognize that a fetus is not a person and has no legal rights nor protection prior to birth. Otherwise how could we allow a woman to abort her fetus during pregnancy for any reason (or for no reason) and without limitation? But when and how does a fetus become a human being? Is not the fetus automatically endowed with inalienable rights at birth, without any deliberate action on the part of its mother?

The answer to this question is an unequivocal no; for not a few cases are on record in which the fetus of a woman who elected an abortion has survived the abortion process to be born alive. In such cases the attending medical personnel made no attempt to assist the aborted fetus as they undoubtedly would have if it had obtained constitutional rights automatically upon its emergence from the birth canal. Therefore, it is obvious that the fetus did not obtain any rights at birth, and it is equally obvious that the failure of this fetus to be endowed with such rights occurred strictly because the mother had previously exercised her unilateral right not to confer them on it.

It follows: then, that if a woman chooses to abort her fetus, it will not be endowed with the inalienable rights bestowed on human beings, even if it accidentally survives the abortive process. Why, then, can a mother not deliberately choose, prior to delivery, to have her fetus aborted at an indeterminate date after delivery, allow the fetus to be born, and provide a product useful to society?

Nothing in our laws prevents us from implementing my proposal. All we need to do is clarify a few definitions. After all, whoever defines the words controls the meaning of the laws. To create a legal distinction today between humans with civil rights and deferred-abortion fetuses without them is a step of no greater significance than it was in 1973 to say that human existence begins at birth, that a fetus is not human, and that it has no rights under the law. The past forty years have been marked with countless legal "redefinitions." Consider, for instance, the gradual change in the legal meaning of the terms "marriage," "family," "mother," and "father." This would be but another incre-

mental change in an ongoing social progression.

Those who claim it is unethical or improper to use human offspring in such a way are living in the past. After all, scientists are already doing fetal tissue research, looking for ways medical, cosmetic, and fragrance companies can turn a profit from aborted fetuses. My question is: Why not keep some alive as drones and help a greater number of people? And who could claim that drones would be worse off for not having been aborted prior to birth?

CONCLUSION

Consider the substantial advantages to be obtained. The Constitution empowers the government to "insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare" of the nation. I have clearly and conclusively shown how my plan would contribute to each of these objectives. Crime and violence would decline; the nation would be economically and militarily more secure; a higher standard of living would prevail; life would be more convenient and comfortable for our citizens.

One final point is that with the institution of this plan we must make it illegal for citizens to oppose the drone program in any way. We must be prepared to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law those who try to protect drones or to claim that they are people, even to the point of imprisonment and removing their children to the care of law-abiding citizens. Only by such strong measures can we make it clear that they and their regressive views will not be tolerated.

It is my great hope that the broad dissemination of this proposal will result in its rapid implementation. There is little question that its effects would be salutary for our government and our people, and no doubt for our reputation internationally as well.

Since 1973 we have lost more than 33,000,000 potential drones through abortion. Over its lifetime the average drone would probably be worth more than \$50,000 in direct and indirect benefits to the economy. (While this amount falls far short of the economic value of an average human being, it is nothing to sneeze at.) Based on an assumed economic value of \$50,000 per drone, the financial cost to our economy from aborted potential drones from 1973-93 is \$1.65 trillion dollars—a cost which will continue to grow every day until this drone proposal is implemented.

We simply cannot afford to continue to throw away drones like so much glass, paper and plastic. We must not waste this precious and valuable natural resource that would mean so much in terms of lower taxes, greater convenience, and a higher standard of living for all American citizens. Now is the time to mobilize in support of this proposal. A new day is dawning as we prepare for the arrival of the twenty-first century. We can seize the opportunity before us, or—letting it slip from our grasp—we can idly watch as our great nation slides further into decline.

WE MUST DEMAND JUSTICE FOR OUR SERVICEMEN KILLED IN EL SALVADOR

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues and all the citizens of this

country to join me in voicing outrage over the travesty of justice with regard to the cold-blooded murder of two American servicemen, Lt. Col. David H. Pickett and Pfc. Earnest Dawson, Jr., in El Salvador on January 2, 1991.

On January 2, Colonel Pickett and his crew were returning to Honduras after a logistics support mission to El Salvador when suddenly their helicopter was shot down by an FMLN patrol. One of the crew, CWO Dan Scott, was killed in the crash. However, both Colonel Pickett and Private Dawson survived and were seen by witnesses walking around the crash site asking for water and aid. When discovered by the FMLN patrol, they were executed without trial nor reason. Forensic experts confirmed the murders with the following details:

Dawson died of a single, small caliber gunshot wound to the head * * * the shot being fired from within one or two feet although I am inclined to think the gun was directly in contact with Dawson's head. Pickett was hit by 10 gunshots from at least two bursts of automatic fire but he died as a result of four shots directly into his face from a range of two to three feet while he was lying on his back.

After first denying these murders, the FMLN arrested two individuals, Porfirio [Ferman Hernandez] and Aparicio [Severino Fuentes] who later surrendered to the El Salvador Government. Then, in what can only be described as a corrupt sense of justice, amnesty was granted to these murderers as part of an overall agreement between Government and rebel officials.

I urge my colleagues and every citizen in this country in the strongest terms possible to call upon both our Government and the Government of El Salvador to bring these murderers to justice now. Colonel Pickett and Private Dawson were not the victims of war; they were the victims of coldblooded murder. Their families and comrades in arms deserve no less than swift and fair justice.

WRITING LETTERS TO CONGRESSMEN

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 8, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

WRITING LETTERS TO CONGRESSMEN

The number of letters Members of Congress receive from constituents is soaring. In 1992 I received about 600 contacts a week. So far this year that number has jumped to over 1,200 per week. My mail total in 1993 has already surpassed the mail total for 1992. Other congressional offices have experienced a similar increase in mail volume. Overall mail to the House of Representatives has exceeded 30 million pieces through August, surpassing the level for all of 1992. Constituents are taking advantage of the latest communications technologies, sending messages via fax, telephone and mailgram as well as the more traditional letter, postcard and petition.

MEMBERS AND THE MAIL

Most congressional mail used to come in the form of personal letters. That has changed. This year most Hill offices receive more computer-generated contracts than letters. Mail promoted by national organizations is the largest-growing segment of the congressional mail. These organized campaigns typically generate thousands of identical mailgrams, letters, or postcards, which many congressional offices merely count or weigh. This year, for example, constituents have sent hundreds of postcards on the President's budget, Social Security and Medicare benefits, and whether to allow homosexuals to serve in the military.

Constituents sometimes ask whether Members of Congress read and answer their mail. The heavy volume of mail can sometimes make that difficult. In general I read most of the personal letters and review some of the form letters that come into the office. Office policy is to try to respond to constituent letters within one working week. Staff play a critical role in researching and drafting responses to the thousands of letters on a huge variety of subjects received in a given year. I personally review and approve new letters that leave the office.

Constituents also want to know whether their letters make a difference in the legislative process. On balance, they do. Communications technologies have given citizens a strong voice in political decision-making. Their views and concerns have an impact, whether it is on federal appointments like Zoe Baird or public policy issues like health care reform. This is not to suggest that constituent contacts determine in all cases how I will vote. I will weigh other factors as well—for example, how much a particular bill will cost or whether it serves the national interest.

I keep a weekly tally of what issues people are writing about, and pay particularly close attention to personal letters from constituents. The written word is most effective. Personal letters, unlike computer-generated mailings, indicate to a Member that a constituent feels deeply about an issue and was not prompted to write by others. Such letters give Members original ideas or special perspective on an issue. Members are always interested in learning how legislation or legislative proposals affect constituents and their families. Letters can be very helpful on issues that are relatively new or about which a Member has little knowledge.

WRITING AN EFFECTIVE LETTER

The best letters share several common characteristics. First, a letter should be concise and to the point. A long, rambling letter can be difficult to follow, and the point of the letter can be easily lost. Members, like many working Americans, have very hectic schedules and must review scores of papers a day. It is particularly helpful if a constituent sticks to a single issue—which can focus the Member's attention on that issue as well. A letter which covers several issues at once usually makes less of an impact.

Second, the letter should be timely. The key is for a constituent to write when the Member is addressing the issue of concern—that is, when the Member is in the process of forming an opinion or position on a particular bill. This can be tricky. Some Members will consider a measure early in the legislative process, especially if it falls within the jurisdiction of one of the Member's committees. Others will review the merits of a bill right before it is voted on in the full House. A constituent should try to find out where the Member is on a given issue, and write in

comments at the appropriate time. In general, the legislative process moves quite slowly—sometimes it takes several months for a bill to move through Congress—so constituents usually have time to register their views.

Third, the letter should be accurate. Members will quickly discount a letter filled with factual inaccuracies. Sometimes letters, particularly those generated by special interest groups, distort the meaning of legislation or imply that a government program is in danger, when in fact the threat is remote or non-existent. Members will give closer scrutiny to letters that demonstrate an understanding of the issues.

Fourth, the letter should be informative. It is helpful when letters say more than whether someone is for or against a bill, and give some reasons and advice. The best letters discuss the effectiveness or merits of a particular federal program or legislative proposal, mention how it affects the writer, and offer suggestions about possible improvements. For example, a farmer from southern Indiana has written several instructive letters over the years about his experience with federal farm programs. They have helped educate me on the issues, and are particularly useful during congressional consideration of legislation affecting agriculture.

Fifth, the letter should be civil. Members do not mind tough, blunt language. They are accustomed to it, and it gives them the sense of the intensity of feeling of the voter. They also have an obligation to respond to constituents' comments and concerns. But letters that impugn the integrity or motives of a Member or use pressure and the threat of retaliation are given less weight than those that reflect an understanding of the issue. A coolheaded and thoughtful approach is usually the best one. Derogatory language should be avoided.

CONCLUSION

As the volume of mail grows, citizens need not fear that their message will be drowned out. Mail remains a very important way for a Member of Congress to stay aware of concerns in the district. Correspondence between citizens and legislators remains one of the cornerstones of our democracy. Constituents who understand how this relationship works can give their words maximum impact.

PRAISING SUCCESSFUL ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, it makes no difference whom you talk to, or where you talk to them. Americans are still concerned about the serious drug problem in this country.

In 1990, legislation was introduced for the first time commemorating an approach that continues to help in the battle against drugs. It is called DARE, the Drug Abuse Resistance Education Program.

This worthy program teaches students the necessary skills to resist social pressures to experiment with drugs and alcohol, and how to seek positive alternatives to substance abuse. Originally developed and implemented in Los Angeles in 1983, DARE is now operational in schools in 49 States.

Since legislation commemorating the DARE Program was introduced in 1990, I have supported it. Not only has this program proven itself to be enormously successful in helping students reduce substance abuse, including cigarettes and alcohol, but it has also been successful in improving study habits, improving relations between ethnic groups, and decreasing truancy and vandalism.

This year the Congress passed and the President signed into law, Public Law 103-74, Senate Joint Resolution 99. It designates today, September 8, 1993, and April 21, 1994, each as "National DARE Day." DARE is definitely deserving of this commendation and everyone should be proud of the achievements of DARE and the efforts of those involved with this exemplary program.

TRIBUTE TO UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN AUGUSTA, GA

HON. DON JOHNSON

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a remarkable medical facility located in the 10th District of Georgia. On Saturday, September 11, University Hospital will celebrate 175 years of service to Augusta, GA, and the surrounding area.

What began as the 10-bed, 2-story City Hospital in 1818 has grown into Georgia's second-largest hospital, with 700 beds and a staff of 3,000. It continues, today, a tradition of exemplary medical care and devotion to the teaching of medical practices. I want to share with you some of the history of this institution.

In 1829, just 11 years after City Hospital was founded, Dr. Milton Antony established Georgia's first medical school on the premises. In 1833, the city of Augusta provided \$5,000 for the construction of a new medical college building, and the tradition of fine medical instruction in Augusta had begun.

Drs. Henry and Robert Campbell opened a surgical infirmary for the city's black community in 1854 and operated that facility until the Freedman's Hospital was opened after the Civil War. In 1891, the Medical College of Georgia named a woman, Ella Thomas, to serve as chief executive officer. Her appointment and the opening of the infirmary for the area's black community demonstrate the hospital's devotion to serving all humanity and recognizing the talents of both men and women at a time when such recognition was unusual.

City Hospital battled smallpox for two decades beginning in 1851. It sent aid to those in need by horse-drawn ambulance and served as a medical center for Confederate soldiers. That proud tradition of service and excellent medical care has been passed down through these 175 years to University Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have such a facility in my district and I am proud to join the entire central Savannah River area in congratulating University Hospital on its 175th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO NORTH CAROLINA STATE BAPTIST CONVENTION FOR HARD WORK IN HARDIN, IL

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the members of the North Carolina State Baptist Convention who traveled to the flood-ravaged town of Hardin, IL, and volunteered for cleanup work. Their efforts were greatly appreciated by local residents and an inspiration to everyone.

Almost 200 volunteers traveled over 15 hours to the community of Hardin, IL, in my congressional district. Their arrival and fine work could not have come at a better time. While most Americans believe the flood of 1993 is a thing of the past, those who are victims of this disaster know the real work lies ahead. The Baptist volunteers brought perspiration and inspiration to a community which generously appreciated their help.

Many in our Nation identify themselves as Christians. The North Carolina Baptist volunteers showed by their good work the highest ideals of Christian belief.

The flood of 1993 left many heartaches in its wake but the memory of fine people like these volunteers will be with us for many years.

N.C. BAPTISTS FLOOD HARDIN WITH HARD WORK, GOOD WILL (By Mike Matulis)

HARDIN.—The final troupe of North Carolina Baptists departed this flood-ravaged river town Friday, but their six-week stay won't soon be forgotten.

Hardin can almost be divided now into where the North Carolina State Baptist Convention cleanup crews were and where they were not.

The muck that covered many homes and grimly displayed the muddy Illinois River's high water mark is gone from many homes. Likewise, dozens of homes have been stripped of soggy wallboard and plaster, ready to dry and be repaired.

The section of town, which looked doomed two weeks ago, today shows signs of renewal.

"I don't know what the hell we would have done without them," said Mayor Bill Horman.

It was hard last week in this town of 1,100 not to run into one of the Baptist workers, wearing their distinctive yellow disaster-relief ball caps and T-shirts, and it is still impossible not to run into someone singing their praises.

"This is really a Catholic community," said Jill Smith, who watched as a crew washed the river crud off her vinyl-sided house. "Now since they've come, everybody just loves them. I think everybody's ready to turn Baptist."

James Greenwood, one of the guys on the high-pressure hose team, said the biggest question people have is "why"—why did close to 200 Baptists travel 15 hours, on their own time and at their own expense, to help total strangers begin recovering from the flood?

Greenwood and his many colleagues said the answer is simple.

"Everybody ought to help their neighbors. We love to help people, and we do it for the Lord," he said.

The North Carolina State Baptists Convention has been in the disaster-relief business for the past seven years. The Red Cross calls, and the Baptists come running.

Last year it was Hurricane Andrew in Florida, this year the great Midwest flood. Just last week, they were ready to take on Hurricane Emily, if she hadn't turned out to sea. "It's a well-greased outfit," said Earl Woods, who coordinates one of the 10 regions of the North Carolina Baptist Convention.

Literally at a moment's notice, the Baptist relief group can begin pulling together volunteers, who soon will be on the road to the next natural disaster.

"North Carolina has just got beaucoup Baptist churches. That means a whole bunch," translated Gene Carpenter, one of the many Baptist cooks who helped feed Hardin and the many volunteers here for sand-bagging and later for cleanup duty.

"One on every corner," chimed in Earl, explaining how the group can respond to disaster so effectively.

Most of the Baptist workers took vacation to come help Hardin. The workers stay a week and then are replaced by a fresh set of volunteers. A significant number of the volunteers are retired, including 62-year-old Carl Nance, who headed the work crews this past week.

Nance took early retirement seven years ago to devote his energy to his church's disaster-relief effort. Like his work crews, Nance said he did not come to Hardin for a pat on the back. He considers the hard work a religious commitment.

But it's obvious he appreciates the hug and thank-you offered by Kelly Robeen, whose house was being repaired by the Baptists.

Kelly and her husband, Mike, are a typical case for those living within three blocks of the river. Their first house was damaged too badly to repair. So the Baptists renovated a lesser-damaged home the young couple is buying.

"Now we'll be able to get rebuilding and hopefully be in at least by November before winter. They're done a great job," said Robeen.

The Baptists have been in Hardin for six weeks, but the work crews didn't really get started until two weeks ago. They have done more work than anyone dreamed possible in that time, washing, gutting and in some cases putting up new wallboard in dozens of the approximately 100 flood-damaged homes.

One crew out of Kannapolis, N.C.—"Towel City, USA" thanks to the Cannon towel factory—descended—on a mucked-up frame house on Water Street Thursday morning.

Within two hours, the crew had transported a small mountain of wallboard and damaged fixtures onto the front lawn, where city crews would collect it to be landfilled.

Betty Cunningham, one of two women on the crew, said the process of tearing a house apart is emotionally difficult.

"I can only imagine what it would be like to have a bunch of strangers come in and pick my house apart," she said. "It's picking your heart and soul apart."

Sweaty and already tired at 10 a.m., the crew members joked that they never worked this hard at their real jobs in North Carolina.

"But don't tell my employer that," said Tony Howell.

The riverfront area of Hardin is testimony to the hard work. Some homes will never be occupied again, but the mud that covered much of the area has been replaced by a new sheen of hope.

The Baptists' other mission in Hardin was just as impressive. When they pulled into

town, they brought with them a huge 18-wheel, tractor-trailer that has been converted into a field kitchen.

Rotating 15 fresh cooks into town each week, the group was producing 2,000 meals a day from their mobile kitchen. The day would start at 3:30 a.m. for breakfast cooking, and it didn't end until the supper dishes were clean about 8:30 p.m.

"You talk about tired boys, we were some tired boys," said Carpenter.

Beside feeding Hardin residents, the Baptists shuttled food to the nearby towns of Mozier, Kampsville, Michael and Hamburg.

The volunteers worked 12- to 14-hour days, yet still some had trouble sleeping at night.

"This thing hasn't been all peaches and cream," said Carpenter, only half kidding. "When we came out here, there were 22 men put in one room with little cots to sleep on. And of those 22, 19 snored like hogs."

"It was absolutely awful. You would not believe the sound. I mean some were snoring bass, some were snoring tenor, some snore every breath, some snore every third breath. It was unreal."

Carpenter, suffering from sleep deprivation, bolted to the lone hotel in town, only to find a "no vacancy" sign.

"It was kind of like the story of Jesus," he said. "I went to the inn and the inn was full."

Luckily, Carpenter worked out a deal with Inell Smith, manager of the Hardin Hotel, to sleep in her camper, parked behind the full-up hotel.

As the demand for meals lessened, the giant field kitchen was shipped back to North Carolina in preparation for Hurricane Emily. So the women who cook at the Hardin senior citizens center agreed to share their kitchen.

"Now I think if I were these ladies and this was my kitchen, I'd be a little reluctant about letting a bunch of old hillbillies from North Carolina come in," said Carpenter. "But they have just turned this place over to us."

Besides the good food and the good will, the Baptist volunteers left some less tangible marks on Hardin.

One work crew had finished tearing the last of the plaster out of Bruce Presley's 100-year-old home. Another crew moved in to clean up the warped but fixable hardwood floors.

"Between the Baptists and the Red Cross, I think it's just amazing how much they do," said Presley, who hopes to repair the aged riverfront home.

Thanks to the example set by volunteers in Hardin, Presley, a single, 36-year-old probation officer, said he may be fixing other people's homes in the future.

"I'm going over to the Red Cross to see about becoming a disaster volunteer myself," said Presley. "I get four weeks vacation, and this year I took it to sandbag. Next year I hope I don't have to, and I'm going to go some place else where I'm needed."

"I want to give something back."

Carpenter said the Baptists have been offered thanks and even cash donations for their work in Hardin.

"Some people brought a letter in to give to our leaders. It was a very nice letter with adjectives that everybody likes to hear about themselves, and there was a \$50 check," said Carpenter.

It's not as if North Carolina Baptists are the only people who respond in time of need, stressed Carpenter. As a matter of fact, he said the Baptist flood-relief efforts in Illinois are in part a payback for help their state received from the Midwest in past disasters.

"For three or four years, we had the drought. We just had loads and loads of hay brought in for the cattle farms. So we've been on the receiving end of this very same kind of thing over the years," said Carpenter.

Despite the snoring co-workers and the hard work, the Baptists said their time in Hardin was more than just spiritually satisfying.

"We have a ball everywhere we go," said Woods. "We don't let that work bother us."

Unfortunately, no matter how hard the Baptists and other volunteers worked, some buildings in Hardin are beyond salvage.

Violet Breden stood outside her home on Water Street, the road that hugs the river, late last week, sorting through personal papers, mementos and family photographs she had stored in her attic.

Papers she no longer needed were pitched onto a small bonfire. She was disposing of things she and her husband no longer consider essential, so they won't have to move them to the apartment they now occupy.

The Bredens will remain in Hardin, but they won't come back to their home on the banks of the Illinois River.

"I told my husband that I'm going to finish up this week, and then I'm leaving, and I'm not coming back," she said. "It's just too depressing every time you come back."

Weeks ago, volunteers fought a valiant effort building sandbag walls nearly 10 feet high in front of the Bredens' home. But the river won the battle, filling the houses to their ceilings.

Late last week, a city worker used a backhoe to begin tearing down the sandbags along the street. Some officials estimate a million sandbags were used in Hardin. Soon the bags of sand, like the Baptist and Red Cross relief workers, will be gone from town.

Some of the residents are gone for good as well. Of the four houses on the Bredens' block, not a single one will be reclaimed.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD PETTY

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, 1993, the entire North Carolina congressional delegation will honor our very own Richard Petty, the king of stock car racing, with a luncheon on Capitol Hill. No one else comes close to his awesome record of 200 NASCAR victories including 7 national championships and 7 wins at the famed Daytona 500.

Richard Petty's chief asset has to be that he became a national hero at a time when the popularity of American athletics began to fall because of drugs, high salaries, strikes, and the general impression that athletes had no time for their fans. Deb Williams, editor of the NASCAR racing publication *Winston Cup Scene*, estimated that Richard Petty has signed more than 8 million autographs during his illustrious career. Such a cooperative spirit, magnetic smile, and fancy signature have endeared Richard Petty to millions of auto racing fans around the world.

The winningest driver in NASCAR Winston Cup Grand National history, fans have come to expect that Richard Petty will be available for autographs, conversation, and photo-

graphs, on and off track property, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, rain or shine, and the STP racing team star has never failed to meet the vast demands of his legions of fans. It is little wonder that Richard Petty was a nine-time winner of the most popular driver award on the Winston Cup circuit. His humility and thoughtfulness are unparalleled. He has never made a single excuse for himself or in any way shown the slightest hint of arrogance.

At 4:50 p.m. on November 15, 1992, at the Atlanta Motor Speedway, Richard Petty removed his red and blue helmet forever. "It's been a heck of a 35 years," Richard said to his many fans.

God don't put many people on earth who can accomplish, and do, and play their own game as much as He has me. To be able to walk away from it, and say that to all of you, I can't really describe how I feel about that part of it. It's been a wonderful life for Richard Petty if he just falls over right here.

Richard's gracious wife Lynda added, "It's been tough, but it's been good. I think the good outweighs it all, and I'm just proud to be a part of it." Richard complemented Lynda by adding,

She is the one who made it all work. She let me do what I wanted to do and she took up the gap. A lot of my responsibilities I didn't do; I just kept on racing. Racing is all I've really ever known. When I was growing up that's what my Daddy did, so naturally, I followed in his footsteps. And guess what, not surprisingly, there's my son Kyle in a race car.

Even though racing is the biggest part of my life, I'm not looking at just rolling over. I've got a new challenge. There is life after driving. I've seen people be made more successful after they drove than what they were driving. There is no event so important that it couldn't be done without. No matter how big you think you are or how important, it will go on without you. The world will keep turning, everybody will go doing their thing. So, you have to learn to live with that. That's the way it's supposed to be. The Good Lord fixed it like that so things could continue.

Although Richard Petty continues to be at the tracks as a team owner, Winston Cup racing is going to have to proceed without him for the first time in 35 years. He finished his driving career with 1,177 races. His last victory, with President Reagan in attendance, was at the Daytona Firecracker 400 on July 4, 1984. It was his 200th and final appearance in victory lane. Before his last start at the famed Daytona International Speedway in 1992, he said, "I want to dedicate this race to the late Bill France, Sr., because without Big Bill, I wouldn't be here and you fans wouldn't be here."

It is safe to say that without Richard Petty leading the way, the huge success of NASCAR Winston Cup racing would not have happened. On behalf of the entire North Carolina congressional delegation, we offer just three words to convey the feelings of everyone affiliated with motor racing: Thank you, Richard.

ONE HUNDRED TENTH BIRTHDAY TRIBUTE

HON. MIKE PARKER

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. PARKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of an outstanding Mississippian, Mr. Will Gray, who celebrated his 110th birthday on August 15, 1993. Mr. Gray was honored by local, county, and State officials at a celebration held that day in his honor. He has demonstrated a love for his home and his God, and in return, he has been blessed with friends and family.

Mr. Gray is held in high esteem by his neighbors and family. He has given of himself to his community and is characterized by all as a dear friend and an inspiration. His son, Wadell, said he has never seen his father lose his temper. The younger Mr. Gray told his hometown newspaper that his father "always helped people, night or day. If they needed and he had, then he gave to them."

Because of his good deeds and friendship to others, Mr. Gray deserves recognition as an outstanding Mississippian, an exceptional American, and a shining example for people of all ages, on this occasion of his 110th birthday.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I ask that my colleagues join me in saluting Mr. Will Gray for his outstanding achievements.

A TRIBUTE TO JAZZ LEGENDS ELLIS MARSALIS AND THE MARSALIS FAMILY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation to bring attention of my colleagues to the distinguished cultural achievements of Mr. Ellis Marsalis, one of America's most notable patriarchs in the field of music. Mr. Ellis Marsalis is not only the father of four of the finest young musicians in modern jazz, he is one of the foremost educators and mentors of young initiates to the modern jazz tradition.

As founder of the Jazz Issues Forums, I am pleased to join with the Congressional Black Caucus, the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers [ASCAP], and millions of music enthusiasts across the country in leading the tribute to this extraordinary patriarch and his family.

The Marsalis name has come to symbolize the great artistic achievement and potential of modern jazz. As such, the family has contributed greatly to building contemporary audiences for one of America's most brilliant contributions to world culture. They have brought a sense of dignity to being a jazz musician. Led by Ellis Marsalis, the family has figured prominently in developing and maintaining respect for African-American musicians and the music that stems from this rich tradition.

Mr. Speaker, such wide respect does not happen overnight. Nor is it won by an election or by some selective award ceremony that bestows this distinction upon you. It comes through the tireless work and the persistent effort of an individual who perfects his own talents and recognizes the necessity of passing this legacy on. Ellis Marsalis is such a man.

From its inception, the musical career of Ellis Marsalis has simultaneously followed two paths, that of performer and educator. He was born on November 14, 1934, studied music while at Dillard University in New Orleans, and received his bachelor's degree in that field.

A year after graduation from college, Ellis was drafted for service in the U.S. Marine Corps which further advanced his musical development. While stationed in El Toro Marine Base in Santa Ana, CA, he played with a cadre of musicians who were destined to change the direction of modern jazz including Ed Blackwell, Ornette Coleman, Billy Higgins, Charles Lloyd, Don Cherry, and others.

In 1967, after stints as a teacher in Beaux Bridge, LA, and as a band leader at a number of New Orleans clubs, Ellis accepted a job with Al Hirt's band, thus becoming the first African-American musician ever to tour with "Jumbo." One of the enduring facts in jazz lore is that Hirt gave the most famous of the Marsalis progeny, Wynton, his first trumpet when he was 6 years old.

Throughout the 1970's, Mr. Marsalis performed regularly at Lu and Charlie's, a small New Orleans jazz club where the foundation of the New Orleans modern jazz synthesis was laid, the melding of indigenous traditional New Orleans jazz with the great innovations in the form from around the country.

Marsalis is as well known for his endeavors work in the classroom as he is for his performances on the stages of the world. As much as any other living artist, he is responsible for passing the torch to a new generation of jazz artists who have carried the New Orleans jazz traditions to millions of fans in the United States and around the world.

Much of this success is due to his work with the New Orleans Center for Creative Arts [NOCCA], based in New Orleans, LA. Since 1974 NOCCA has become a world renowned multidisciplinary arts high school. The success of many of its students is testament to the outstanding training of this educator and performer. Names such as Harry Connick, Jr., Kent Jordon, Terence Blanchard, and Donald Harrison are just a few of the contemporary artists that he has either taught or had a major influence over.

For over three decades Ellis Marsalis has been a major contributor to the development of jazz as a national American treasure. His contributions have helped to guarantee that traditional and modern jazz, both once threatened with extinction, will be carried on for generations.

Finally, Ellis Marsalis' important personal accomplishment in the world of music as a pianist, bandleader, and composer have been enhanced by the support he has provided for the talents of his sons, Wynton, Branford, Delfeayo, and Jason Marsalis, each of whom, in their own right, has become an inspiration to an emerging generation of aspirants, practitioners, and listeners.

Almost without exception, the sons and former students of Ellis Marsalis are leaders, both on their specific instruments and in the field of music in general. Branford has distinguished himself as one of the most versatile and innovative of today's young saxophonists. In addition to the nine jazz and classical albums that he has recorded, he has also performed with such musical greats such as Milt Hinton, Art Blakey, Clark Terry, Herbie Hancock, and Ron Carter, among others. He currently is featured as the band leader of the NBC "Tonight Show" Band, watched by millions of viewers each night around the nation.

Wynton, whose jazz and classical albums have amassed eight Grammy awards and countless chart-topping and poll-topping successes, is best known as one of the most brilliant trumpeters of his generation. He is virtually without peer among his contemporaries in his endeavors as composer, band leader, and jazz educator. Moreover, he has demonstrated extraordinary vision as the Artistic Director of the Jazz Programs at Lincoln Center in New York City, the Nation's premier performing arts center.

Delfeayo has built a reputation as one of the best record producers of his generation as well as an outstanding trombonist and band leader. Last, but not least, Jason at just 16 years of age has blossomed into an outstanding multipercussionist and composer.

Mr. Speaker, in the 1st session of the 100th Congress, I introduced House Concurrent Resolution 57 which declared jazz "a rare and national American treasure." On the occasion of the CBC 23d Annual Legislative Weekend, September 16-18, 1993, I am honored to present to the 103d Congress, a living testament of this national treasure known simply as JAZZ: Ellis Marsalis and the Marsalis family.

PRIVACY FOR CONSUMERS AND WORKERS ACT

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call attention to disturbing new evidence that highlights the need for a bill that I have sponsored along with more than 100 bipartisan Members of this body. The bill is the "Privacy for Consumers and Workers Act," H.R. 1900.

This bill attempts to draw reasonable boundaries around the explosion of electronic monitoring devices so as to protect basic privacy rights.

What is this disturbing new evidence? Here is an itemization.

Last month, 500 warehouse workers in Manteno, IL, voted to organize into a union.

Throughout the several months long organizing campaign, employees were monitored with video cameras during work time and on breaks. An employee recounts the reactions when the company installed the video cameras, "When they put the video cameras in, we thought it was big joke. Then one of the supervisors started threatening us, saying, 'I'm watching you through the cameras.' Then these cameras started to feel kind of scary—

the monitors are in glass bubbles. You can't tell if they're looking at you. You feel watched all the time."

Employees recently obtained internal company reports prepared by a private investigator who posed as an employee in order to identify union supporters among the 500 warehouse workers. The investigator is referred to as "Inv" in the reports. We have deleted names of employees. Following is a typical section: Inv talked with — again. — is eagerly waiting for the union to come in. Inv hasn't heard from any of the so-called hardcore union people. — said he can't wait for the beers tomorrow at John's Pub — Two Ft. Wayne people from receiving were talking to — from repack and — said that he told — or —, supervisors, that if there was any doubt about him sending in his card, there isn't any now —"

The spying seems to repeat workers' experience in the 1930's when the pervasive use of employee surveillance and intimidation prompted congressional hearings on the subject before the LaFollette Committee and resulted in language in the National Labor Relations Act prohibiting such surveillance.

Days before the union election on Friday, an employee was taken out to take measurements for chains to lock up the warehouse's main gates. "The foreman insinuated that 'if things don't go right Friday * * * the chains would be used for a lockout.' Temporary employees wearing union buttons were threatened with firing.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this graphic evidence of the use of electronic monitoring during an organizing campaign reaffirms the importance of H.R. 1900. Existing law, including common law, already covers some of the alleged spying abuses at Kmart. But more is needed.

Let me emphasize that H.R. 1900 is a modest bill. It would not bar employers from using electronic or other monitoring devices. It would simply grant workers the basic right of being informed in a reasonable manner when those devices are being used.

THE SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION ACT OF 1993

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, just before the August recess, I introduced the School-to-Work Transition Act of 1993, President Clinton's legislation to help noncollege-bound students prepare for careers in high-skill, high-wage jobs.

Our challenge is to connect the three-out-of-four high school students who do not complete college to a skill that will get them a good-paying job. We must establish close ties between schools, businesses, and labor to assure that graduating students get their fair shot at the American dream—a good wage in return for skilled work that employers need.

The bill would help States develop work-based learning, allowing students to work in chosen fields while receiving related instruction in the last 2 years of high school. Upon completion, students would receive a high

school diploma; a certificate from a post-secondary institution, if appropriate; and a portable, industry-recognized, credential certifying mastery of specific occupational skills.

Under the bill, which the Committee on Education and Labor developed with Secretary Reich's Department of Labor and Secretary Riley's Department of Education, the Federal Government would provide grants to States to establish school-to-work programs and coordinate funding with other Federal programs. The bill would promote collaboration among local business, union, education and community leaders to establish and sustain successful school-to-work systems.

The basic components, developed by States, include work-based and school-based learning, and coordination of the two.

Under work-based learning, students would receive job training, paid work experience, workplace mentoring and instruction in skills and in a variety of elements of an industry. At school, students would explore career opportunities with counselors. They would receive instruction in a career major, selected no later than 11th grade. The study program's academic and skill standards would be those contained in the administration's school reform bill, H.R. 1804, the Goals 2000: Educate America Act. Typically, their coursework would include at least one year of postsecondary education and periodic evaluations to identify strengths and weaknesses.

To bring the two together, the bill would provide for coordinating activities, that is, involving employers, schools, and students, and matching students and work opportunities. It also would involve training teachers, mentors, and counselors for the school-to-work program.

States' school-to-work plans, submitted for Federal implementation grants, would have to detail how the State would meet program requirements. They also would explain how the plans would extend the opportunity to participate to poor, low-achieving and disabled students and dropouts.

This bill is an important blueprint to help us build a high-skilled workforce for the 21st century. In line with other proposals developed by the Clinton administration, it does not establish new Federal bureaucracies but makes States and localities partners with the Federal Government in achieving goals crucial to improving the lives of our citizens.

This program, which is scheduled to be funded beginning in fiscal 1994, will help States and localities deliver on their obligations to young people: To train them for good jobs in tomorrow's labor market. My committee looks forward to hearings and ultimately to enactment of this landmark legislation.

CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington report for Wednesday, September 1, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONGRESSIONAL STAFF

When the topic of congressional reform comes up, one suggestion that is almost always made is to cut congressional staff. The idea is being given serious consideration in Congress. I support cutting back congressional staff, although I find some of the claims made about staff to be exaggerated.

BASIC FACTS AND TRENDS

Sometimes figures of around 40,000 are given for congressional staff. Figures in this range more properly refer to total legislative branch employment, which includes not just congressional staff but also personnel in several support institutions such as the Government Printing Office, the General Accounting Office, and the Library of Congress. Total legislative branch employment stood at 26,900 in 1945 rising over the next four decades to 37,800 in 1984. Since then there has been no increase, with 1993 employment standing at 37,400.

However, the number of congressional staff—personal, committee, and administrative for both the House and Senate—is about half that number. Total congressional staff now stands at 19,500, of which 7,400 are Senate employees and 12,100 are House employees. Of the House staff, most—7,200—are personal staff of Members (an average of around 16 per Member); in addition, 2,200 are committee staff and 2,700 are administrative staff.

Congressional staff grew significantly from the 1950s through the 1970s, growing from 3,300 in 1945 to 19,200 by 1983. This growth was driven largely by the overall expansion of the executive branch, efforts by the Nixon White House to challenge congressional powers, and congressional reforms aimed at improving Congress's own policy expertise. Since 1983 congressional staff has stopped growing, and the number today (19,500) is basically the same as a decade ago.

Some of the growth in congressional staff over the years was offset by cuts in other legislative branch employment. For example, staff in the General Accounting Office was cut back from 13,800 in 1945 to the current level of 5,200. Thus total legislative branch employment over the past 50 years has shown relatively modest growth. The increase from 26,900 in 1945 to 37,400 today represents a 39 percent increase, which over 50 years translates into less than 1 percent growth per year.

COMPARISONS

Some comparisons might be helpful to put these numbers into perspective. Total legislative branch employment is, for example, one-seventh the size of the Department of Veterans Affairs (265,000) and one-third the size of the Department of Agriculture (123,000); but it exceeds employment at the Federal Reserve System (25,000). Overall, legislative branch employees represent about 1% of total federal employees.

The United States has more legislative branch employees than any other country, although some of that is a reflection of our nation's size. Canada, for example, has more legislative branch employees per capita than we do.

In terms of growth over the years, while total legislative branch employment increased 39% over the past 50 years, total U.S. population grew by some 80%. The fastest growing branch in recent decades has been the judicial branch, up some 300% since 1970.

CRITICS

Those who believe we have too many congressional staff make several arguments: First, cutting staff would save money, which

is important especially at this time of national belt-tightening. Before we ask our constituents to sacrifice, we need to make cuts in our own operations. Second, businesses are making painful downsizing decisions from competitive pressures; so should Congress. Third, staff inflate the congressional agenda and worsen the workload burden, by getting their Members involved in their own pet projects and a host of marginal issues. Fourth, some staff are more interested in serving the campaign interests of their Members than focusing on the resolution of national problems. Fifth, unelected staff have too much power and influence. They often perform functions that Members should perform, and are less likely to compromise on issues than Members meeting face to face—thus contributing to gridlock. Finally, staff have been a nuisance to the executive branch over the years with micromanagement and intrusion into minute details of daily governance for which they are ill-suited.

SUPPORTERS

Those who defend current staffing levels make several arguments: First, staff has grown over the years as the workload of Congress has increased—as the U.S. has emerged as a world superpower, and as the federal government has attacked an increasing range of issues, from health care to defense conversion to environmental protection. Second, constituent contacts have greatly expanded over the years. In my own office, I now receive about 1,200 constituent contacts per week, triple the number only seven years ago. Third, effective oversight by committee staff can help save American taxpayers millions of dollars by discovering waste and abuse in the executive branch. Fourth, cutting staff will make Congress more dependent on the executive branch and interest groups for information and policy expertise, and power will flow to them. It is not possible to have a co-equal branch of government without providing Congress the resources to fulfill its constitutional role. Fifth, other countries are emulating our system of providing independent policy expertise for members of the legislative branch.

ASSESSMENT

My view is that Congress today deals with a very complex policy agenda—much more complex than even a few decades ago—and that Members are increasingly called on to assist their constituents in a variety of ways; neither of these basic facts will change. That means that members will continue to need strong, professional staff assistance. The past reforms that beefed up congressional research and investigative capabilities and strengthened Congress were, overall, a move in the right direction. The U.S. government should not be dominated by one branch. At the same time, Congress can certainly do some belt tightening and look for efficiencies and savings in its staff operations. Certainly we can find waste, and can cut some staff and staff functions that are no longer a high priority.

Earlier this year, House and Senate leaders announced plans to eliminate more than 1,300 legislative branch jobs by 1995. In addition, they proposed cutting legislative branch administrative expenses by 14% for a total savings of about \$500 million by 1997. These are initial steps in the right direction, although somewhat modest, and I will support these and additional reductions. The goal should be to make the cuts in ways that preserve the ability of Congress to represent constituents, fulfill its constitutional re-

sponsibilities, and deal with the country's problems.

THE SUCCESS OF THE IEA SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRAINING PROGRAM

HON. DAVID MANN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, and Members of the House, I would like to bring to your attention the successes of the Industry-Education Alliance [IEA], a new school-to-work training program that is currently underway back in my district in Cincinnati, OH. The Home Builders Association of Greater Cincinnati and Great Oaks Joint Vocational School District have launched this major training initiative with the Home Builders Institute [HBI], the educational arm of the National Association of Home Builders, and PAVE, The Education and Training Foundation. Together they are training and placing adult unemployed and dislocated workers into well-paying jobs in the home-building industry.

Every adult student completing the IEA school-to-work training program has been placed in a job with professional builders earning 31 percent above entry level wages. I would ask you all to join me in commending all participants in the IEA program on this significant and encouraging achievement as we work to break the cycle of unemployment and Government assistance.

STUDENT LOANS, H.R. 2264

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to respond to Chairman FORD's remarks on August 5 on H.R. 2264, specifically regarding direct lending of student loans. The chairman would have you believe that we had the opportunity to fully debate the proposal to move the direct Government lending and that this Chamber in fact supports that move.

I would like to remind the Members of this Chamber that the only opportunity we had to vote on this issue was on the Gordon-Goodling-Pomeroy amendment during consideration of the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations bill. Our amendment passed the House by a vote of 397-28. Because the chairman chose to cast that vote as meaningless, we sent a letter to the budget conferees stating our opposition to full-blown direct lending and continued support for a pilot program. In his statement yesterday, the chairman would have you believe that this letter was signed only by 148 Republicans. To the contrary, our bipartisan letter was signed by 285 Members—with over 120 Democrats. I have attached the letter, along with a list of cosigners in case there is still any doubt.

I would like to further point out that the compromise brought to this floor as a part of bud-

et reconciliation is something we can live with for the meantime. It is by no means ideal. I am pleased that we have maintained a private-public partnership which works by reducing the excessive subsidies provided to lenders and guarantee agencies. This provides assurances that students will continue to have secure loan access at lower costs with the same quality of service they receive now.

I remain concerned, however, that this proposal allows for a ballooned bureaucracy by providing implementation to reach 40 percent by the 1995-96 school year. Additionally, the proposal has a provision that gives the Department of Education the authority to mandate a school's participation. Furthermore, many of the problems that prompted me to fight this proposal still exist: The estimated savings are illusive; many studies show the Department of Education does not have the ability to administer the program; this proposal will add \$52.9 billion in new debt; and it will add 600 new bureaucrats to the Department of Education.

Mr. Speaker, I remain committed, as do many of my colleagues, to seeing that this program is improved upon at every opportunity in the future.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 23, 1993.

DEAR CONFEREE: The Budget Reconciliation legislation which was passed by the House in May includes a title which will replace the guaranteed student loan program which has served student and parent borrowers since 1965 with an untested direct loan program by 1997. This dramatic change in the student loan delivery system was made without a specific vote on the issue having been held on the House floor.

Since that time, however, House Members were given an opportunity to express their concerns about direct lending by supporting an amendment to the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill which would limit direct lending funding to the pilot program authorized last year.

This Gordon/Goodling/Pomeroy amendment passed the House on a recorded vote of 397 to 28 with our support. This is the only vote which has been taken on direct lending and it is intended to voice the concerns which many of us have about moving to a full-blown direct lending program without first testing a substantial pilot. As such, it is also intended to express our opposition to the direct lending provisions which have been included in the House reconciliation bill.

Our opposition to a full conversion at this time is based on several factors. Perhaps the most salient factor during these times of fiscal discipline is this: the Congressional Budget Office recently acknowledged that more than half of the budget savings attributable to direct loans are smoke and mirrors—caused only by the budget scoring conventions of the Credit Reform Act of 1990. Thus, in an apples-to-apples comparison the savings attributed to direct lending fall from \$4.27 billion to \$2.08 billion. And in February of this year economists at the Congressional Research Service (CRS) concluded that "[c]onversion to direct loans cannot be justified on the basis of either budget savings or increases in overall economic welfare."

Much of the concern surrounding the transition to direct loans also arises from fears about the Department of Education's ability to manage a loan program of such magnitude. In one of its December 1992 "high

risk" reports, the GAO warned that "the inventory of known problems in the Department's administration of guaranteed student loans raises questions about its ability to adequately manage a direct lending program."

At a recent hearing held by the Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intragovernmental Relations, the GAO repeated that message, characterizing the Department's gatekeeping procedures for determining which schools can participate as "weak", its oversight as "slack", and its financial and management systems as inadequate to oversee the program and protect the federal interest. Although we have a strong team at the Department of Education, they certainly will have their hands full dealing with these existing problems without adding a new \$18 billion a year program to the mix.

A representative from the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators (NASFAA) also testified as to the "deep concerns that a majority of financial aid administrators have expressed involving a lack of confidence in the Department's ability to satisfactorily carry out its responsibilities in a timely and efficient manner." Therefore, the NASFAA position is to proceed with a direct loan demonstration program before moving to full-scale direct lending.

Finally, we remain concerned about the expanded federal bureaucracy which will come with a new government program (the Department has estimated they will need to hire over 600 new employees) and the \$52.9 billion in additional debt which will be taken on by the Treasury in the next five years.

Last year, the policy implications of terminating the guaranteed student loan program and transitioning to direct loans were considered by Congress as part of the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. At that time, Congress decided to authorize a sizable pilot program to test the concept of direct lending. The pilot concept was adopted because of the wide disparity in views on this subject, and an unwillingness to risk failure in a complete transition to a totally untested program. It is unfortunate that, without full House consideration, we have chosen to move away from this careful compromise.

The fact is that there are alternative ways to find the required savings, specifically by squeezing out excess profits from the existing system. Following this path would provide immediate savings, would protect us from further growth in the federal bureaucracy, and would ensure that students continue to receive the loan funds they need when they need them. This process could run concurrently with a direct lending pilot project. We are enclosing one example of a package which could meet the necessary savings as well as a scoring of this package by the Congressional Budget Office (savings equal \$4.34 billion over five years).

Though direct lending supporters will try to cast the Gordon/Goodling/Pomeroy amendment itself as of limited practical impact, they cannot deny that the vote on this amendment is of tremendous importance. The majority of Members voting yes on this amendment did so for one reason; they believe that a direct lending pilot program such as the one authorized last year does remain the preferred course of action over a short-term transition to full-blown direct lending.

We ask that you keep these views in mind in your negotiations with the other body.

Thank you for your time and consideration. If you have questions or would like more information on our position, please feel free to call any one of us directly.

Sincerely,

Bart Gordon, Earl Pomeroy, Lee Hamilton, Sonny Montgomery, Olympia Snowe, Doug Bereuter, Bill Goodling, Marcy Kaptur, Bill Clinger, Tim Valentine, Jim Slattery, Andy Jacobs.

Neil Abercrombie, Gary Ackerman, Wayne Allard, Michael Andrews, Bill Archer, Richard Arney, Jim Bacchus, Spencer Bachus, Richard Baker, Cass Ballenger, Peter Barca, James Barcia, Tom Barlow, Bill Barrett, Roscoe Bartlett, Joe Barton, Herb Bateman, Helen Delich Bentley, Doug Bereuter, Mike Bilirakis, Sanford Bishop, Peter Blute, Sherwood Boehlert, John Boehner, Henry Bonilla, Bob Borski, Rick Boucher, Bill Brewster, Corrine Brown, Sherrod Brown, Jim Bunning, Dan Burton, Stephen Buyer, Leslie Byrne, Sonny Callahan, Ken Calvert, Dave Camp, Charles Canady, Maria Cantwell, Michael Castle, Jim Chapman, Eva Clayton, Bob Clement, Bill Clinger, James Clyburn, Howard Coble, Ron Coleman, Michael "Mac" Collins, Larry Combest, Gary Condit, Jim Cooper, Sam Copersmith, Jerry Costello, Chris Cox, Bud Cramer.

Phil Crane, Michael Crapo, Randy Cunningham, Pat Danner, Buddy Darden, Nathan Deal, Tom DeLay, Butler Derrick, Peter Deutsch, Lincoln Diaz-Balart, Jay Dickey, Calvin Dooley, John Doolittle, Bob Dornan, David Dreier, John Duncan, Jennifer Dunn, Chet Edwards, Bill Emerson, Eliot Engel, Glenn English, Anna Eshoo, Terry Everett, Thomas Ewing, Eni Faleomavaega, Sam Farr, Harris Fawell, Jack Fields, Bob Filner, Eric Fingerhut, Hamilton Fish, Floyd Flake, Tillie Fowler, Gary Franks, Elton Gallegly, Dean Gallo, George Gekas, Pete Geren, Sam Gibbons, Wayne Gilchrest, Paul Gillmor, Ben Gilman, Newt Gingrich, Dan Glickman, Bob Goodlatte, William Goodling, Bart Gordon, Porter Goss, Rod Grams, Fred Grandy, James Greenwood, Steve Gunderson, Luis Guterrez, Tony Hall, Lee Hamilton, Mel Hancock, Jane Harman, Dennis Hastert, Alcee Hastings, Jimmy Hayes.

Wally Herger, Peter Hoagland, David Hobson, George Hochbrueckner, Peter Hoekstra, Martin Hoke, Tim Holden, Amo Houghton, Michael Huffington, Bill Hughes, Duncan Hunter, Tim Hutchinson, Earl Hutto, Henry Hyde, Bob Inglis, Jim Inhofe, Jay Inslee, Ernest Istook, Andy Jacobs, Jeff Jefferson, Don Johnson, Nancy Johnson, Sam Johnson, Tim Johnson, Harry Johnston, Paul Kanjorski, Marcy Kaptur, John Kasich, Joe Kennedy, Jay Kim, Pete King, Jack Kingston, Scott Klug, Joe Knollenberg, Jim Kolbe, Michael Kopetski, Jon Kyl, Blanche Lambert, Martin Lancaster, Larry LaRocco, Rick Lazio, James Leach, Richard Lehman, David Levy, Jerry Lewis, John Lewis, Tom Lewis, Jim Lightfoot, John Linder, Bill Lipinski, Bob Livingston, Marilyn Lloyd, Jill Long, Ron Machtley, Carolyn Maloney, David Mann, Thomas Manton, Donald Manzullo, Ed Markey, Robert Matsui.

Ron Mazzoli, Al McCandless, Frank McCloskey, Bill McCollum, Jim McCrery, Dave McCurdy, Joseph McDade, John McHugh, Scott McInnis, Buck McKeon, Alex McMillan, Mike McNulty, Martin Meehan, Carrie Meek, Jan Meyers, John Mica,

Robert Michel, Dan Miller, David Minge, Susan Molinari, Alan Mollohan, Sonny Montgomery, Carlos Moorhead, Constance Morella, John Murtha, John Myers, Richard Neal, Steve Neal, Bill Orton, Michael Oxley, Ron Packard, Mike Parker, Bill Paxon, L.F. Payne, Tim Penny, Collin Peterson, Pete Peterson, Richard Pombo, Earl Pomeroy, John Porter, Rob Portman, Deborah Pryce, Jimmy Quillen, Jack Quinn, Jim Ramstad, Arthur Ravenel, Ralph Regula, Bill Richardson, Thomas Ridge, Pat Roberts, Harold Rogers, Dana Rohrabacher, Ileana Ros-Lehtinen, Toby Roth, Marge Roukema, Edward Royce, Bobby Rush, Rick Santorum, Bill Sarpallius, Jim Saxton.

Dan Schaefer, Steve Schiff, James Sensenbrenner, Phil Sharp, E. Clay Shaw, Christopher Shays, Karen Shepherd, Bud Shuster, Norman Sisisky, Joe Skeen, Ike Skelton, Jim Slattery, Louise Slaughter, Christopher Smith, Olympia Snowe, Gerald Solomon, Floyd Spence, Cliff Stearns, Bob Stump, Bart Stupak, Don Sundquist, Dick Swett, James Talent, John Tanner, Billy Tauzin, Charlie Taylor, Craig Thomas, William Thomas, Karen Thurman, Peter Torkildsen, Robert Torricelli, Jim Traficant, Fred Upton, Tim Valentine, Peter Visclosky, Harold Volkmer, Barbara Vucanovich, Bob Walker, James Walsh, Curt Weldon, Jamie Whitten, Charles Wilson, Bob Wise, Frank Wolf, Albert Wynn, Bill Young, Don Young, William Zeff, Dick Zimmer.

SNUFF OUT SNUFF

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, many historical figures had tiny snuff boxes in their pockets, eagerly waiting for the perfect time to pinch. Now, spitters abound at virtually every sporting event, rodeo, gun show, car show, and fishing contest.

The Centers for Disease Control reports that snuff and chewing tobacco use has almost tripled since 1972, and that nearly 10 million Americans are chewing and spitting on a regular basis. Worse, an estimated 3 million chewers are under age 21.

Chewing tobacco is not a pretty sight. Spit-ters place a pinch between their gum and cheek, and chop away as the nicotine seeps directly into their blood stream. While nicotine addicts may think this is good news, the bad news is that chewing tobacco leads to high cholesterol and blood pressure, accelerated coronary heart disease, oral lesions, and oral cancer. The link between oral cancer and chewing tobacco is compelling. Of the 30,000 people diagnosed with oral cancer in 1992, 75 percent were smokeless users. As a result of the increased use of chewing tobacco among juveniles, the National Cancer Institute is predicting an epidemic of oral cancer in young men.

Today, Representatives DICK DURBIN, MIKE ANDREWS, MIKE SYNAR, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, and I are introducing two bills to stamp out snuff. The Smokeless Tobacco Distribution Control Act prohibits free distribution

of smokeless tobacco either through the mail or at events. The Smokeless Tobacco Consumption Reduction and Education Act discourages tobacco use by raising the excise tax on smokeless tobacco—presently 3 cents-a-tin—to that of cigarettes—24 cents-a-pack. This move will generate approximately \$300 million, 10 percent of which will go to the proposed smokeless tobacco education and prevention trust fund to inform the public on the risks of smokeless tobacco.

Smokeless tobacco is serious business. Smokeless tobacco manufacturers' profits shoot through the roof while spitters get sick, and taxpayers foot the bill. Americans need to kick the smokeless habit. Our legislation will start the trend.

REMEMBRANCE OF THE UKRAINE FAMINE

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin ordered the seizure of the Ukrainian grain crop and forced collectivization which resulted in mass starvation that left millions of Ukrainians dead. Sadly, too little has been known in the West about this tragedy. To put it in perspective, it would be as if the entire population of Michigan was made to starve to death.

Stalin began his campaign of terror against Ukraine by arresting scholars, writers, students, and priests. Then he turned to the ruthless annihilation of the Ukrainian countryside. Stalin made impossible demands on the Ukrainian grain harvest. These initial demands were followed by even more and more absurd ones on grain that no longer existed. When all the grain was seized, Stalin's minions took whatever food was left. Millions and millions of men, women, and children were forced to starve.

Through tremendous effort, Ukraine produced enough grain to appease Moscow in August 1932. However, this left the countryside utterly exhausted. By November, the exorbitant Soviet demands could no longer be met. At that time Ukrainians were already starving to death. Instead of easing up on Ukraine, Moscow tightened its grip.

An intense effort was made to wring every last bit of grain out of Ukraine. Watchtowers were erected in the fields manned by armed guards. Ukrainians caught with excess grain were shot. The number of executions rose dramatically during this period.

In the fields, the horror began full scale. As food ran out, people began to make bread out of nettle and weeds. In desperation, they turned to eating unimaginable things just to stay alive. In the winter, acorns were collected from beneath the snow. At the height of the famine, Communist party officials ridiculed the Ukrainians as parasites who would do anything to get out of working.

Of course these same party officials were well fed while the death ravaged the countryside. It is also these officials who brutally enforced the grain decrees. In the Kharsyn vil-

lage of the Poltava Province, a women 7 months pregnant was beaten to death for plucking some spring wheat. In the same province, Nastia Slipenko was shot for digging up potatoes at night. Her three young children, whose father had been arrested earlier, starved to death.

Houses were searched on a regular basis. Any edible food was seized. There were reports of especially brutal Communist Party henchmen who, in order to avoid extra trips, brought both the dead and dying to the cemetery. Children and old people were left alive in mass graves for several days.

Stalin blamed the shortfall of grain on sabotage and the "unMarxist approach of a significant part of our village Communists." Reports of massive famine were dismissed. So, in 1933, more grain was demanded at a time when all the grain was long gone. In the spring of 1933, the famine reached its height. Entire villages were decimated.

The children were especially hit hard. An entire generation was wiped out by the famine. As their parents either died or were arrested, many children were left to fend for themselves. In Kirovohrad, the orphans were placed in a children's town where they starved to death. A wall surrounding the orphanage prevented people from seeing what was going on. At night, trucks would haul away the bodies. They fell off the trucks so often that each morning caretakers would look over their areas to see if any bodies had fallen there.

Unfortunately, these children had no one else to turn to. There was no international effort to help the Ukrainians. News of the famine was either suppressed or obscured by Stalin's propaganda machine. We must never forget this tragic period of history. We must never forget the terrible suffering of the Ukrainian people—suffering that was to continue throughout Soviet rule.

Commemorating the famine helps us better understand the very real concerns that Ukraine has today about Russia. These concerns are based on the deaths of millions of Ukrainians due to the cruel policies of Moscow. The best way to prevent history from repeating itself is to support a strong and independent Ukraine.

There are also enduring lessons from the famine. The international community failed to act in the face of this great human tragedy. Those who could help either didn't know or didn't want to recognize the brutal reality in Ukraine. This must never be allowed to happen. Food must never again be used as a weapon.

September 10–12 marks the official observance of the 60th anniversary of the Ukraine Famine. On that weekend, I will be joining the Ukrainian community to solemnly remember these terrible events. I urge my colleagues to join in this effort.

HONORING GEORGE W. "BOB" KOHL

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to call to the attention of our colleagues the outstanding

achievements and fantastic life of George W. Kohl, one of the premier citizens of New York's 20th Congressional District, and a role model for all Americans.

This week, George Kohl, affectionately known as "Bob" to his family, friends, and many loved ones, is being honored with the lifetime achievement award at the Harvest Ball of the Orange County Association of Realtors. Next week, George Kohl is being honored as the hospital trustee of 1992 by the Hospital Trustees of New York State. This prestigious award is given annually in recognition of a hospital trustee who has made a mark of utmost distinction in service to health care, the hospital, and his community.

When George W. Kohl first joined the board of trustees of Arden Hill Hospital in 1962, this health care facility—then known as Goshen Hospital—was a 50-bed, small community hospital. Largely, through George Kohl's efforts, the hospital moved to its present location in 1967, and ever since has been in the forefront of state-of-the-art, up-to-date medical facilities servicing an ever-expanding horizon.

It was due to the foresight of George Kohl that Arden Hill Hospital gradually occupied adjacent properties, to eventually encompass its current 85-acre site which houses a medical facility on the cutting edge of modern health care, including long-term care, three medical arts buildings, a mental health unit, and a self-care wing. Under George Kohl's leadership, during his tenure as president of the board of directors, 1974–80, the physical plant at Arden Hill Hospital doubled, with the number of beds available for patients increasing from 79 to 158.

In the 1980's, George Kohl challenged Arden Hill to begin a Life Care Center: a skilled nursing facility, including a social model adult day care program. Since entering the field of long-term care services for the elderly in 1985, the Arden Hill Life Care Center has become a statewide role model for adult care of this nature, and in fact has won the best practice award 5 years in a row.

Recognizing the need for a retirement community, George Kohl helped establish the Glen Arden, Inc., Life Care Retirement Community, the first community of its nature operating in New York State since the enactment of the 1989 State law enabling such ventures. Mr. Kohl is currently serving as the charter president of the Board of Glen Arden and is personally involved in the day-to-day operations of the exciting new facility.

A realtor by profession, George Kohl has served twice as president of the Orange County Board of Realtors. In this capacity, George significantly helped Orange County cope with the burdens of unprecedented growth during the period of one of the greatest expansions in our region's history. Twice, 1966 and 1976, George was named "Realtor of the Year" due to his leadership in the field of real estate, for George is a professional's professional who has served as a role model for his fellow realtors. George is past president of the New York State Association of Realtors, for his expertise and professionalism are known from one end of our State to the other, from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls. He was named New York State "Realtor of the Year" for 1982, and has been a member of the

board of directors of the National Association of Realtors since 1975, as well as a member of that organization's Finance and Legal Action Committees; and chairman of the Strategic Planning Committee of the New York State Association of Realtors since 1991.

George Kohl is not the type of individual content to rest on his laurels, and he is living proof of the adage: "If you want a job done, ask a busy person."

He has been an active member of the Goshen Rotary Club. He has also served as a board member of the Goshen Historic Track and has accomplished much toward a public recognition of that site so rich in our Nation's heritage. George is a board member of the Orange County Citizens Foundation.

Mr. Speaker, I have known George Kohl and his family for many years, and am one of those who have come to depend upon his keen insight and his sound advice. He is the type of individual who not only has his fingers on the pulse of the community, but has the foresight and presence of mind to foresee the needs of tomorrow. Our world would be a better place if we had more George Kohls.

I invite our colleagues to join in congratulating an outstanding American for his contributions to our communities and to our Nation.

THE DEFICIT AND THE DEBT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, August 25, 1993, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

THE DEFICIT AND THE DEBT

I often find that the two main measures of our government's red ink—the federal deficit and the federal debt—are not always understood. Here are some frequently asked questions and my answers.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DEFICIT AND THE DEBT?

The federal budget deficit is calculated for each year and is the shortfall between what the federal government will spend that year and how much it receives in revenues. For 1993, the government is projected to spend \$1.44 trillion and raise \$1.14 trillion in revenues, for a deficit of \$302 billion.

The debt, on the other hand, is the sum of money that the government has borrowed to finance all the annual budget deficits—not just what we owe from the 1993 deficit, but the 1992 deficit, the 1991 deficit, and so on. It is similar to a family's accumulated borrowing over the years—how much it still owes on its home mortgage, its car loan, and the like. The federal debt is measured in different ways. The debt held by the public now stands at \$3.3 trillion. The gross federal debt, which also includes federal debt issued to federal trust funds such as Social Security, is \$4.4 trillion.

HOW MUCH INTEREST DO WE PAY?

The federal government must pay interest on its accumulated debt. This year the federal government will pay about \$200 billion in interest payments to the public, which means that \$1 of every \$7 of federal spending goes for interest payments. The main holders

of the public debt include state and local governments, foreign lenders, the Federal Reserve System, individuals, banks, and private pensions.

HOW MUCH HAVE THE DEFICIT AND DEBT GROWN OVER THE YEARS?

In tracking federal borrowing, economists are less interested in the dollar amount of the deficit and debt than their size as a share of national income—Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For example, whether a home mortgage of \$100,000 puts a strain on a family's finances depends on whether the family's annual income is \$50,000 or \$500,000. Likewise economists are less worried about federal borrowing if our Gross Domestic Product is growing and is able to cover the interest payments from the indebtedness. Thus a particular concern has been that in recent years our deficits and debt have been growing faster than GDP.

The 1993 budget deficit is expected to be 4.9% of GDP. During World War II the deficit was much higher, reaching 31% of GDP in 1943. But from 1950 through the mid-1970s it hovered around 1% of GDP or less. During the 1980s the deficit averaged around 4% of GDP.

The federal debt held by the public was 114% of GDP after World War II. But as the economy grew in subsequent years, the ratio steadily declined—falling to 25% of GDP by the mid-1970s. The enormous deficits over the past decade have driven up the debt to the current 53% of GDP.

HOW DO WE COMPARE TO OTHER COUNTRIES?

The U.S. deficit and debt levels are considered about average. Our budget deficit this year of around 5% of GDP is slightly above the 4% average of the major industrialized nations, with the United Kingdom, for example, running a deficit of 8% of GDP and Japan and Germany running deficits of about 2% of GDP. Likewise, our debt as a share of GDP is about average, with Japan and Canada, and Italy having higher debt levels and Germany and France having lower debt levels.

WHAT HARM DO THE DEFICIT AND DEBT CAUSE?

Economists do not expect any catastrophe as a result of the large U.S. debt and deficits. High deficits have led to financial catastrophes in some countries over the years—for example, both Israel and Argentina experienced hyperinflation of around 800% annually in the mid-1980s when they ran budget deficits exceeding 50% of GDP.

Though far short of that, the U.S. deficit today still can cause significant harm. Large budget deficits mean that the federal government must borrow huge amounts from our pool of national savings, driving up real interest rates and absorbing savings that would otherwise be available to finance private sector investment in new plant and equipment, training, and research and development. Large deficits can also drive up the value of the dollar, making U.S. products less competitive in international markets. Moreover, the annual deficits boost our accumulated national debt, and each year enormous interest payments on the debt mean less revenue available for other federal priorities.

WHY HAVE THEY GROWN SO FAST?

Prior to 1981, the largest deficit in our nation's history was \$74 billion. Since then they have averaged \$200 billion. Several factors led to large deficits, including two recessions in the early 1980s, the tax cuts and defense build-up during the Reagan presidency, the steady growth of federal entitlement

programs, and the bailout of insolvent Savings and Loans. The 1990 budget agreement between President Bush and Congress was expected to tame the deficit and nearly balance the budget by the mid-1990s. But unexpected developments—mainly weak economic growth and surging outlays for health care programs—have meant that the deficits continue to be large.

HOW MUCH OF THE BORROWING IS FOR INVESTMENT?

A particular concern about the large federal borrowing in recent years is that little went for increased national investment—just as a family's borrowing would be more sensible if it went to finance a college education rather than an ocean cruise. Our national debt basically quadrupled during the 1980s, but the share of total federal spending going for nondefense investment actually dropped, from 16% to 9%. The recently enacted deficit reduction package made some shifts toward greater investment, but not as much as the President originally proposed.

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK?

Earlier this year the budget deficit was projected to increase from \$302 billion in 1994 to \$360 billion by 1998. And federal debt as a share of GDP was projected to jump from 53% today to 61% in five years. The President's deficit reduction package is expected to reduce the deficit to \$213 billion by 1998, and to slow the growth in the national debt by about \$500 billion over the next five years. Although the dollar amounts of projected future deficits will still be large, the Clinton package does accomplish the goal of reducing the deficit as a share of GDP. The deficit would go down from the current 4.9% of GDP to 2.7% of GDP by 1998. And the debt as a share of GDP would basically stabilize. Yet they will both start rising again after 1998 unless steps are taken to rein in federal health care costs.

GALLEGLY BILL TO BAR IRAQI POW'S FROM ADMITTANCE TO UNITED STATES AS REFUGEES

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, once again the United States is proving to the world how generous and magnanimous our Nation is, and once again the rest of the world is snickering at us under its collective breath.

As incredible as it may seem, the United States is in the midst of resettling some 4,000 Iraqi prisoners of war and their families in the United States. Around 1,000 these former POW's—and their families—have been resettled already, and another 3,000 are in the pipeline.

I believe it is an insult to the veterans of Operation Desert Storm to welcome these Iraqis with open arms, which is why I am introducing legislation today to prohibit anyone who served in the Iraqi Armed Forces between August 2, 1990, and February 27, 1991, from receiving refugee status. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the full text of this legislation be placed in the RECORD at this point.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION OF ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AS REFUGEES OF INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OF IRAQ DURING THE PERSIAN GULF CONFLICT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, individuals who have served in the armed forces of Iraq during the Persian Gulf conflict may not be admitted to the United States as refugees under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

(b) **PERSIAN GULF CONFLICT DEFINED.**—For purposes of this section, the term "Persian Gulf conflict" means the period beginning on August 2, 1990, and ending on February 27, 1991.

While many veterans, along with many other Americans, are facing an uncertain future because of the limping national economy, these Iraqi soldiers—who took up arms against American men and women—are eligible for a full range of Federal benefits, including Medicaid and Aid to Families with Dependent Children. They also can receive cash assistance for job and language training, free medical screenings, and Federal cash payments for up to a year if they don't qualify for State assistance.

Incredibly, the cost to the taxpayers could total \$70 million before this process is complete.

The question is, why? Why, of all the people in the world who seek to immigrate to the United States, are we accepting 4,000 former enemy soldiers, and more than twice that number of their dependents?

The reason given by the State Department is that these POW's face imprisonment or even execution by the government of Saddam Hussein if they are returned to Iraq. Many of them were deserters who fled their units in fear for their lives in the hours and days before the awesome might of the American-led coalition force sliced through the Iraqi lines. Still others are members of ethnic and religious minorities that Saddam has persecuted for years.

But even if these Iraqis do have a legitimate fear of persecution if they return to their homeland, why can't Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the other Persian Gulf States take them in? After all, one would assume that the governments of the Gulf States are grateful to the United States for saving them from certain annexation into Greater Iraq, in fact if not necessarily in name.

Our Saudi friends, however, have refused to even think about the possibility, saying that most of the Iraqi POW's are Shiite Moslems and therefore not welcome in the Sunni Moslem kingdom. The other Gulf States, also overwhelmingly Sunni, also refuse to take in any of the Iraqis.

So while Iran and a couple of Scandinavian nations have accepted some of these leftover POW's, the vast majority apparently will be winging their way across the Atlantic. The State Department reports that around 1,000 ex-POW's are already here, and more are expected next year.

I believe this is ludicrous. If the Israeli government and the Palestine Liberation Organization can sit down and break bread together, surely Gulf State governments can set aside doctrinal differences and resettle their Arab brothers quickly.

Finally, there is another reason to oppose this resettling program—the possibility of ter-

rorism. There is nothing Saddam Hussein would get more pleasure from than striking back at the United States, and as the World Trade Center bombing so clearly proved, we are not immune from acts of terror. Can we conclusively prove that none of these captured soldiers are still loyal to Saddam and ready to do his bidding?

The bottom line is clear: The U.S. Government has no business putting enemy soldiers ahead of some 9 million unemployed Americans, including veterans of Operation Desert Storm. As a nation, we are generous and we are magnanimous. Our entire history proves that. Our current immigration policies, under which we accept more legal immigrants and refugees than every other nation in the world, also proves that.

Mr. Speaker, since I first proposed this legislation, my office has been deluged with calls and letters in support. It's clear that the American people want nothing less than an immediate end to this ludicrous policy. I ask my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation, and to quickly debate and pass it. Just for once, can't we put Americans first?

CONGRATULATING SVOBODA

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, on September 15, a very special publication called Svoboda will celebrate its centennial anniversary. Svoboda, which means liberty, is the official publication of the Ukrainian National Association and the oldest Ukrainian newspaper in the world.

Throughout its history, Svoboda has provided hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian immigrants, in their native language, with information about the United States and the world. It has also served to enlighten America about the horrible truths of Soviet rule in Ukraine.

It was Svoboda which told us about the Great Stalinist Famine of the 1930's, which was wholly induced by idiotic Socialist economic policies. Svoboda chronicled for us the repression of human rights activists in the 1970's and 1980's. And Svoboda gave us insights into Ukraine's great struggle for independence from Gorbachev's ludicrous reformed Soviet Union in the late 1980's and early 1990's.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to take this opportunity today and congratulate Svoboda on its anniversary. I hope there will be 100 years more of this enlightening publication.

A LITTLE "LEMON-AID" FOR MIDWESTERN FLOOD VICTIMS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, today, I take pleasure in saluting residents of my community who took it upon themselves to help the

victims of the recent and most disastrous Midwestern floods.

It is hard for any of us to imagine what it must be like to lose not only one's material possessions but also irreplaceable personal souvenirs in a natural disaster. This same thought occurred to Kristen Hubert, her family, and friends who reside in my hometown of Louisville, KY.

Rather than just discussing the issue, they got together and did something about it. Their unique and innovative idea to help those in need was to have a "Lemon-Aid" stand with the profits going to the victims in the Midwest.

Soon, help began to pour in from neighbors who offered to work at the stand, and from local businesses, which offered everything from advice to ice to help the worthy cause.

Because of this enthusiasm and spirit, the event was a complete success. The fund-raiser raised about \$300 for the American Red Cross to use in the Midwest. Furthermore, it was even more of a success because it showed that a small group of people will come to the assistance of fellow human beings in times of desperation and need. The action proves that one person—such as Kristen Hubert—truly can make a difference.

I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting the many heroes of the Midwestern flood disaster who have given their time, their money, and their humanity in trying to make life for those suffering just a little more bearable.

Though not all the volunteers are listed below, the list is representative of those who put the welfare and well being of others before their own, and I am proud to represent all those who took part in "Lemon-Aid": Emily Readerer, Elizabeth Kinny, Nathan Shelburne, Suzanne Benninger, Rachel Benninger, Timothy Joseph Morton, Maggie Malone, Katy Hardy, Kimmy Kasey, Sara Spaid.

TRIBUTE TO EVA UGARKOVICH

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Ms. Eva Ugarkovich, who will retire effective September 17, 1993, after 37 years of dedicated service to the U.S. Air Force. Ms. Ugarkovich has been Director, Financial Management Directorate, Sacramento Air Logistics Center at McClellan Air Force Base in Sacramento, CA, for the past 3 years.

A native of Mart, TX, Ms. Ugarkovich began her Government career as a clerk typist in Okinawa, Japan, in September 1956. While at the Sacramento Air Materiel Command, McClellan Air Force Base, CA, she switched from administrative work to management, progressing through management technician, management analyst, and program analyst positions. In June 1972, Ms. Ugarkovich transferred to Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH, as a maintenance planner and returned to McClellan in February 1975 to become Chief of the Plans Branch, Directorate of Plans and Programs. She then progressed through a series of branch chief positions in the Directorate of Maintenance, heading the Workloading and

Field Services Branch, Aircraft Production Branch, and finally the Flight Instruments and Pneumatic Components Branch.

In 1981, she was promoted to Deputy Chief of the Aircraft Division, where she was responsible for complete overhaul of the F-111 aircraft weapon system and accomplishment of programmed depot maintenance of the F-4 aircraft weapon system. Ms. Ugarkovich moved to the Directorate of Materiel Management in November 1982, to serve as Deputy Division Chief, first with the Resources Management Division and later in the Item Management Division. She was responsible for managing over 700 employees engaged in budgeting, requirements computations, manpower management, and worldwide distribution of assets in support of the F-111 and A-10 weapon systems along with communications and ground radar equipment. She became Deputy Director of Distribution in February 1986. In this position, she controlled all receiving, storage, warehousing, inventory, and transportation of materiel, with over 2,000 employees in the directorate.

Ms. Ugarkovich became the first female member of the Senior Executive Service (SES) in the Air Force Logistics Command (AFLC) in November 1986, assuming the position of Deputy Director, Directorate of Contracting and Manufacturing at Ogden Air Logistics Center, Hill Air Force Base, UT. This was an absolute first for a female employee to serve as head of a large Air Force contracting activity.

Ms. Ugarkovich is a member of the Society of Logistics Engineers, the Air Force Association, and the Federal Managers' Association. She has received the Air Force nomination for Federal Woman of the Year, Outstanding and Sustained Superior Performance Awards, and the EEO for Affirmative Action Award. The extraordinary leadership, outstanding dedication, and ceaseless efforts of Ms. Eva Ugarkovich culminate a distinguished career in the service of her country and reflect great credit upon herself and the U.S. Air Force.

TRIBUTE TO PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay special tribute to public health nursing in the United States in its centennial year. I also want to commend Gov. William Donald Schaefer for designating Friday, September 10, 1993, as a celebration of Public Health Nursing in the State of Maryland.

American public health nursing was founded by Lillian Wald who made her first home visit in 1893. Since then, public health nursing has provided vital health services to millions of Americans. Public health nurses are on the front lines providing skilled care to pregnant women and children, the chronically ill, the elderly, and the disabled. They are also critical in the fight to reduce communicable and infectious diseases, from AIDS to tuberculosis to measles.

The key to public health nursing is teaching. By teaching and explaining good medical care,

public health nurses often extend their influence beyond the patient to the community.

As we approach the task of reforming our health care system, public health nurses will have an important role in the process. On September 10, 1993, in celebration of the 100th anniversary of public health nursing, the University of Maryland School of Nursing is sponsoring an important conference in Baltimore on reforming our health care system.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and my colleagues will join me in recognizing the important contribution made by public health nurses in the last century and the vital role they will be called on to play in health care reform in the future.

PROTECTING AMERICANS FROM LEAD-BASED PAINTS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, last year Congress passed legislation implementing a national lead-paint abatement program. But as we begin a program to remove lead-based paint, we must also make certain that children, workers, and the general public are protected from the potential dangers associated with that removal.

I commend to my colleagues the following summary of a significant proposal developed by the International Brotherhood of Painters to protect Americans from the threat of lead-paint removal. I believe this well thought out proposal deserves serious consideration by the Congress.

GETTING THE LEAD OUT—PROTECTING ALL AMERICANS FROM LEAD-PAINT POISONING INTRODUCTION

When Congress passed the Housing and Community Development Act (HCDA) of 1992, the Federal Government took the first step in developing and implementing a national lead-paint poisoning prevention program. However, the passage of this Act should not be viewed as an end unto itself. Rather, it should be viewed as a starting point from which to develop a comprehensive national lead-paint prevention policy that protects all Americans from the dangers of lead-based paint—children, workers, homeowners and the general public.

To this end, the Federal Government must: (1) fully enforce the regulations that are currently being developed to implement Title X of HCDA, the section of the law that addresses lead-paint poisoning prevention issues; and (2) work to solve the lead-paint poisoning issues not fully addressed under the new law. These issues include: (1) finding economically feasible ways to fund a massive effort to remove lead-paint from the millions of private homes and other structures contaminated by this poisonous substance; and (2) property protecting the workers who are called upon to perform this hazardous work on residential, commercial, industrial and public structures. These two issues are intimately related, since the former will fuel the need for the latter.

A comprehensive national lead-paint protection policy will complement President Clinton's economic strategy of "putting people first." Reducing the amount of lead-paint

in the environment and property training workers to safely perform this hazardous work will:

Decrease the public health threat and save billions of dollars in potential health care costs;

Create numerous technical deleading-related jobs;

Generate technologies to safeguard the environment; and

Save the Federal Government hundreds of millions of dollars as it invests in rebuilding America's infrastructure.

Even without a comprehensive, national deleading policy, lead-paint abatements will increase in the next decade for three primary reasons:

1. The Federal Government is making great strides to remove lead-based paint from all public-owned housing. Congress has ordered the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to test all Indian and public housing units for lead-paint by 1994 and, if necessary, to remove it.

2. As the amount of information about the dangers of lead poisoning increases—which it will as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) launches a national public awareness campaign about the problem this spring—homeowners who can afford to remove lead-paint from their homes will do so.

3. The urgent need to rebuild the nation's infrastructure will create a large demand for lead-paint abatement jobs on bridges, overpasses, railways and other public structures that underpin our nation's economy.

As A.L. "Mike" Monroe, general president of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades (IBPAT), has stated:

The Clinton administration and Congress cannot allow the lead-paint abatement industry to grow without enacting and enforcing regulations that protect Americans from the threat of lead-paint and its removal. Such inaction will cause massive amounts of unsafe lead-paint exposure among workers, homeowners and their dependents, and deter responsible contractors from entering the industry for fear of lawsuits from customers and employees.

The IBPAT is taking the lead in outlining specific policies that will protect workers, customers, and contractors, while ending one of America's primary environmental and health threats.

This paper will outline the magnitude of these challenges and offer creative solutions to promote and help finance the safe abatement of lead-paint from America's homes, schools, hospitals, businesses, bridges, and other structures, while protecting all Americans from lead-paint poisoning.

PROTECTING ALL AMERICANS FROM LEAD-PAINT POISONING

Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 was a watershed in lead-paint poisoning prevention because it provided funds to abate lead-paint from public housing and established cursory lead-paint protections for construction workers. However, much more needs to be done.

The International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades calls on Congress and President Clinton to support and enact legislation that will:

Assist with financing lead-paint abatements—The cost of deleading the millions of homes, schools, and other structures that contain lead-based paint is staggering. Unfortunately, budget deficits at all levels of government will make it difficult for government agencies to fund a massive lead-abatement effort.

Even with the huge Federal budget deficit, Congress must make a commitment to channel more funds to homeowners for deleading

projects. With the cost of abating all homes estimated to be as much as \$240 billion, the \$134 million currently budgeted for such projects is a fraction of what is needed to prevent future lead-paint poisonings.

The American public must push the Federal Government to support creative solutions to help finance lead-paint removals. Massachusetts has already taken the lead. The Massachusetts Housing and Finance Authority has established a "Get Out the Lead" program to assist low- and moderate-income homeowners with lead-abatement by making no or low-interest loans available for this purpose. Massachusetts also provides financial incentives for homeowners to remove lead-paint by offering state income tax credits for deleading projects. Similar policies must be enacted nationally.

The federal government should subsidize and guarantee loans from union pension funds to allow unions to make loans available to homeowners for lead-abatement. Using pension funds for lead-abatement is in the best interest of union members and the country because it will create jobs, prevent lead-paint poisonings, and provide safe, affordable housing, while generating a strong financial performance for the funds.

Lending institutions should also be encouraged to provide discount home-equity loan interest rates for repairs, improvements, or additions that involve deleading. Massachusetts-based Newworld Bank has already established such a policy by setting aside \$1 million for what the bank terms "green loans." The federal government must encourage similar innovative solutions from private lenders by granting tax breaks to banks and other institutions that provide loans to homeowners for lead abatement.

Develop and Enforce Occupational Safety Standards for Construction Workers—Legislation that mandates lead-abatement worker protections must include the following regulations as recommended by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health:

Personal Hygiene Practices—This is an important element of any program for protecting workers from exposure to lead dust. Employers should provide adequate washing facilities for workers to remove lead particles from their skin and hair to prevent workers from transporting lead-paint particles to their cars and homes.

Workers must not leave their work sites without showering and changing from their work clothes. The employer must arrange for the laundering of protective or disposable clothing and should maintain an adequate supply at the work site and arrange for its safe disposal according to federal and state regulations.

Workers should not eat, drink, smoke, or use tobacco products at the work site to prevent the ingestion of lead-paint particles. Workers should be forbidden to eat while wearing their contaminated work clothes and should wash their hands and face thoroughly before eating.

Personal Protective Equipment—Engineering controls and good work practices are two effective methods employers must use to minimize worker exposure to lead dust. However, proper personal protective equipment such as protective clothing and correct respirators, properly fitted to the individual, must be used whenever construction workers are potentially exposed to lead.

Environmental Controls—Utilize new technologies to contain and eliminate lead-paint debris and other airborne hazards at its source to minimize exposures to lead, dust, and abrasive and chemical vapors at the

work site. Whenever possible, controls should include material substitution (i.e., repainting structures with less toxic materials), process and equipment modification (such as using chemical strippers rather than abrasive blast), isolation or proper containment, and effective local and general exhaust ventilation.

At a minimum, engineering controls should limit lead exposures to 40 µg/m³, as NIOSH recommends, to better protect employers and workers. While OSHA is developing interim guidelines to reduce allowable airborne lead levels in the construction industry from their current standard at 200 µg/m³ to the general industry standard of 50 µg/m³, the proposal does not yet carry with it the full teeth of an OSHA lead-in-construction standard.

Medical Surveillance—To detect the health effects of excess lead exposure and to provide a baseline for comparison with future results, an occupational health interview and a physical examination should be performed before the worker starts a lead abatement job. The interview and examination should also be conducted before employees return to work after being removed from the job because of elevated blood lead levels and annually for all workers exposed to lead.

Blood lead levels are currently the best indicator of personal lead exposure, although new x-ray technologies promise to be more accurate measures of exposure. Until these new technologies are proven reliable, workers should be monitored for the presence of lead in the blood every two weeks while they are performing abatement work. This assessment is necessary to ensure that engineering controls, personal hygiene practices, and personal protective equipment are preventing lead exposure. According to NIOSH recommendations, when blood lead levels exceed 25 µg/dl, the workers should be removed from the work site until the blood lead level is reduced to safe levels.

Construction workers need to be tested frequently because of their highly variable, unpredictable exposure to lead. These provisions already have been specified by the Connecticut Department of Transportation to be included in bid specifications for construction work involving lead exposure. All workers exhibiting signs of lead poisoning should be tested immediately. The testing should be performed only by OSHA-certified laboratories and evaluated only by physicians certified by OSHA to render such examinations.

Air Monitoring—A certified lead inspector should perform an initial hazard assessment of the work site to determine the level of lead in the paint. Monitoring should also measure the workers' exposure to airborne lead and other hazardous agents while the work is being performed. Environmental monitoring should be performed as needed throughout the abatement project to measure the effectiveness of protection methods.

Warning Signs—Warning signs must be used to mark the boundaries of lead-contaminated work areas, warn the public and employees about the lead hazard, and prohibit eating, drinking, and smoking in the contaminated area. The signs should also specify which personal protective equipment is required.

Mandatory Reporting—Currently, only 15 states require laboratories and health care providers to report cases of elevated blood lead concentrations to the State health departments. This should be mandated by the federal government for all states. Most health plans and health providers have the means and resources to start this reporting immediately.

Provide Guidelines for Certification, Licensing, and Training of Lead Abatement Contractors and their Employees—Title X requires that the EPA promulgate regulations that ensure worker training programs are accredited and systems are in place for the certification of residential contractors and workers. However, questions remain as to who is qualified to do the training and what requirements must be met to receive accreditation.

The EPA has established six university-based centers to train contractors and construction workers in lead abatement. Many lead-abatement training experts worry that the EPA centers are focusing too heavily on safety tips and how-to skills, such as putting on a respirator, and not enough on safe methods of removing lead-paint.

Industry groups and labor unions, such as the International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades, the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America (PDCA), and the Steel Structure Painting Council (SSPC) lead in efforts to define and develop training programs that protect workers, employers and the general public from lead-paint debris. The IBPAT program is approved by the EPA and HUD and will meet and exceed new OSHA standards as mandated by Title X. However, this program does not yet have the force of law and cannot be mandated for all contractors.

The federal government must adopt a thorough curricula modeled after the programs sponsored by these groups to develop mandatory and universal national training standards. The universal or "one rule" standard must include:

Information about the potential adverse health effects of lead exposure;

Information about the early recognition of lead intoxication;

Safety data sheets for new paints or coatings that contain lead and other hazardous materials;

Instruction about heeding warning signs;

Discussion of the importance of personal hygiene practices in reducing lead exposure;

Instruction about the use and care of appropriate protective equipment, tools, and equipment used in lead-paint abatement;

Information and hands-on training for safe lead-paint abatement practices, with continuing education classes to keep workers up to date on the latest abatement technologies;

Instruction on record-keeping and medical surveillance to locate construction workers and track their lead exposure levels; and

Written and practical performance-based examinations that test literacy level and the knowledge and skills of employers, supervisors, and employees.

Establish an Office of Construction Safety—The federal government should establish an Office of Construction Safety to enhance OSHA's present oversight of the construction industry. As an important part of its mission, the office would combine the efforts to protect construction workers from lead-paint poisoning currently being performed by several different departments and agencies including the EPA, OSHA, and the Department of Health and Human Services. The office would oversee all construction safety and health programs, including those for lead-based paint, by:

Regulating mandatory safety and health programs;

Conducting thorough investigations of injuries and deaths caused by construction work;

Inspecting construction sites for health and safety hazards and violations;

Investigating workers' compensation records to identify industries and jobs where a large number of accidents occur—then increasing the number of OSHA construction inspectors at these work sites; and

Establishing qualifications and training requirements for OSHA construction inspectors.

Facilitate Entry into Lead-Paint Abatement Industry—As work practices and standards for certifying contractors are developed, drawing upon EPA's experience in resolving similar issues facing asbestos contractors, more insurers will be lured into the lead abatement insurance market. However, the federal government must encourage insurance companies to provide affordable and accessible liability insurance to deleading firms by providing subsidies and tax breaks to insurers who render such services.

Specify Worker Protection Guidelines in Procurement Bids—When painting companies bid on government contracts to repaint public housing units, bridges, tunnels, overpasses, and other government-owned structures, the bids often include a simple five-word phrase—"lead-paint abatement may be necessary." The simplicity of this phrase underestimates its importance as well as the costs associated with lead abatement.

The current federal procurement policies actually favor contractors who fail to take appropriate safety precautions. Knowledgeable and responsible contractors understand that abating lead-paint is a costly undertaking. To protect their employees, the public, and themselves, these contractors include the costs of safety precautions in their final bid. As a result, these contractors often lose contracts to ignorant and/or irresponsible contractors who underbid their competitors by omitting the expense of safeguards from their proposals.

These unscrupulous contractors frequently fail to take necessary safety precautions and poison their employees, infect neighborhoods surrounding the work site, and face huge liability suits. The taxpayers then must incur the additional expense of correcting the faulty abatements and awarding huge sums of money to victims of lead exposure.

A small number of states, including Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maryland, recognized the problems created by ambiguous procurement specifications and changed their own policies to level the playing field among contractors for government painting and lead abatement services. These new laws ensure that painting contractors who bid on work that involves lead abatement include the cost of safe abatement technologies, containment structures, and protective equipment in their bids. The U.S. Navy has issued similar procurement rules for lead-paint abatement of Naval structures.

Congress must pass legislation to ensure that the federal government issue stringent and clearly-outlined specifications for federal procurement contracts that include lead-paint abatement work. For example, contracts that contain lead-abatement work must have separate break-out line items for this work to clearly define the costs associated with lead-paint abatement.

Protect Children from Lead Poisoning—Since protecting all Americans from lead poisoning must be the primary objective of a national lead poisoning prevention plan, the IBPAT supports efforts to protect children, as well as adults, from the health hazards of lead poisoning. We therefore implore the federal government to implement the National Action Plan For Preventing Childhood Lead Poisoning, released by the Alliance to End Childhood Lead Poisoning in January 1993.

By taking the above steps to eliminate the environmental and health threat of lead-based paint, Congress and the Clinton administration will also create jobs, promote the development of environmental technologies, and save taxpayers billions of dollars over the long run.

TRIBUTE TO BILL ROBERTSON

HON. JULIAN C. DIXON

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. JANE HARMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

HON. WALTER R. TUCKER III

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to Bill Robertson, a close friend of ours for many years and one of the truly great leaders in the history of Los Angeles. Bill is probably best known by the public for his tireless work as executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO. But that is only part of the story.

Just ask the people at United Way, where Bill has been a mainstay since 1975. Bill's many accomplishments with United Way include setting up the organization's AFL-CIO Labor Community Services Program. He helped initiate the program's food bank and emergency assistance project, and started a college-accredited program in community services that has been taught at United Way of Greater Los Angeles. The program specifically develops volunteer leadership among union members.

Our talk to the homeless of Los Angeles, a group that was literally and figuratively shunned by government in the 1980's. However, they were not treated this way by Bill Robertson, who mobilized union volunteers to build a 144-bed shelter that is filled to capacity every night.

Sports fans also have a reason—make that two reasons—to thank Bill Robertson. In the early 1980's he was one of the key supporters of the then-Oakland Raiders' move to Los Angeles. With the Rams having left the city for Anaheim in 1980, the Raiders quickly became

LA's football team in the hearts of fans from Boyle Heights to Westwood, Watts to Sylmar.

In 1984, Bill looked on in triumph as Los Angeles hosted the Olympic games. Much of the credit for the smashing success of the games goes to Bill, who was 1 of 7 community leaders appointed by Mayor Bradley to oversee the event.

Still, Bill's greatest single contribution is as a consistent, forceful advocate on behalf of the working men and women of Los Angeles County. Starting in 1957, when he was elected president of Hotel Employees and Restaurant Employees Local 694 in the San Fernando Valley, Bill has been nothing less than one of the most visible and effective labor leaders in Los Angeles. We have long admired his passionate commitment to working people, civil rights and the city of Los Angeles.

We are privileged to be good friends with Bill Robertson, who through good and bad times has always been there for his people. We ask our colleagues to join us today in saluting a selfless, dedicated man to whom so many owe so much.

A SPECIAL SALUTE TO THE 1992-93 GENERAL EDUCATION DEGREE RECIPIENTS

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, the impact of a high school education on an individual's personal growth and career success cannot be overlooked. I am pleased that in today's world, a greater number of adults are re-entering the academic environment to complete their education. This is taking place in my congressional district in Ohio, and in areas around the Nation. Today, I rise to pay tribute to constituents from the Cleveland Heights and University Heights areas, who recently completed the General Education Degree [GED] Program and have been awarded diplomas.

A total of 48 students were honored for completing the Adult Basic Education Program. Their success was noted with a special reception and program highlighting their efforts. Throughout the festivities, graduates were commended for their dedication to pursue an education and for this outstanding achievement.

For the students, the graduation ceremony represented a culmination of many hours of hard work, dedication, and motivation. I am proud to note that more than 50 volunteers throughout the community gave freely of their time and talents to prepare the students for the rigorous GED course.

Mr. Speaker, the students who received their GED's have expressed their intentions to either attend college, enter the work force, or further their careers. Despite differences in goals, however, each of the graduates recognized the fact that they are now equipped with a diploma and able to reach any goal.

As a strong advocate of education, I am proud to salute the 1992-93 General Education Degree recipients from Cleveland Heights and University Heights. Each of these

individuals have exercised a right often taken for granted—the right to pursue an education. At this time, I would like to share with my colleagues a list of the GED recipients.

GENERAL EDUCATION DEGREE GRADUATES

Aaron Anderson.
Adam Bell.
Ronald Bencs.
Michael Brainard.
Richard Burgess.
John Catana.
Ida Cirino.
Nicholas Cirino.
Lorene Clark.
Denise Cooper.
Cherise Edwards.
Sonya Edwards.
Michelle Erhardt.
Joseph Fealkovich.
Ernestine Ford.
Edith Godfrey.
Raymond Gordon.
Ruby Griffin.
Andrew Hehr.
Robert Herder.
Gail Johnson.
Mary Jones.
Armanda Keaton.
Edward Knipe.
David Kopf.
Ivan Lane.
Toni Logan.
Curtis Matthews.
Eileen McGeady.
Rebecca McKnight.
Eddie Melvin.
Kim Scott Murray.
Rosario Nicotra.
Marta Patete.
Melvie Pollard.
Cornelia Porchia-Porch.
Gary Remer.
Eugene Rice-Imani.
Michael Russell.
Patricia Semenak.
Shawn Short.
Nemo Sicking.
Anita Simmons.
Patreece Snell.
Lydia Thompson.
Charlene Wade.
Brian Warshaw.
Alexander Young.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION IN INDIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, the Government of India is in the process of establishing a national human rights commission, and I have had an exchange of letters with Ambassador Ray on this subject.

In view of the interest many in this House have in the human rights situation in India, I thought Members might be interested in seeing copies of this exchange.

Text of three letters follows:

July 7—Rep. Hamilton to Ambassador Ray.

July 13—Ambassador Ray to Rep. Hamilton.

July 29—Ambassador Ray to Rep. Hamilton.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

Washington, DC, July 7, 1993.

His Excellency SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY,
Ambassador of India, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: Many thanks for your letter of June 18, with its kind words

about my Floor statement during the debate over the Burton amendment.

It seems to me that your government's plans to establish national and state human rights commissions represent a useful step toward addressing the conditions that gave rise to the Burton amendment.

I hope you will permit me to make a few observations about the proposed commissions.

First, it will be important that they are fully independent of government influence or control. This is relevant with respect to the powers of, appointments to, and funding of the commissions.

Second, the contemplated commissions must have both legal powers and human and material resources sufficient to render them effective mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights. For instance, one of the best ways of tackling problems of custodial violence is by allowing unannounced visits to jails and prisons. I would hope the new commissions would be given such powers. In addition, the commissions should be empowered to investigate human rights violations attributed to military and para-military forces.

Third, the commissions must not be allowed to substitute for, or diminish the value of, existing mechanisms for the protection of human rights. Specifically, the remedies currently available to Indian citizens from an independent and adequately funded judiciary must not be downgraded by the establishment of these new commissions.

A decision by your government to establish one or more official human rights commissions could be an important step in addressing U.S. concerns about the human rights situation in India, and in setting the stage for a further strengthening of the bilateral relationship between our two countries.

But this action will be helpful only if the commissions actually advance the cause of human rights in India. Above all else, you must avoid the impression that India is taking this step merely to deflect criticism of its human rights record.

I hope your trip to India has been both productive and enjoyable, and I look forward to seeing you upon your return.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

LEE H. HAMILTON,
Chairman.

AMBASSADOR OF INDIA,
Washington, DC, July 13, 1993.

HON. LEE HAMILTON,
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Thank you very much for your letter of the 7th July. I appreciate your concerns with regard to our Human Rights Commission and I am sending a copy of your letter to our External Affairs Minister. I understand that the setting up of the Commission will be announced on the 15th August—our Independence Day—and there is no doubt that the provisions relating to this Commission should be such as to make it credible. As I understood things in Delhi, everybody was really interested in seeing that violations in Human Rights were properly investigated and what you say towards the end of your letter under reply is certainly relevant and I am sure people are looking into that aspect of the matter.

I hope to see you one of these days when you are a little free.

With very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY.

AMBASSADOR OF INDIA,

Washington, DC, July 29, 1993.

HON. LEE HAMILTON,
Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On July 17, 1993, the Government of India made an important announcement with regard to visits to India by International Human Rights Organisations. I would like to bring the new policy decision to your personal attention.

In November last year we had invited a delegation of Amnesty International to India for discussions on a broad range of issues related to human rights. The Government of India had viewed this as the beginning of a constructive dialogue which has been continued. Periodic interaction has also continued with other organisations concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights.

In furtherance of the earlier initiatives, Government has now decided to allow certain Human Rights organisations to visit India to see for themselves how human rights safeguards operate in various parts of the country. The timings of such visits would be settled in consultation with the Government of India and the concerned State Governments. A dialogue with such organisations would be initiated in the coming days.

In keeping with Government of India's sustained commitment to the protection of Human rights in their widest form, a Bill for establishing a National Human Rights Commission was introduced in the last session of Parliament. The Bill will be debated during the next session of Parliament beginning on July 26, 1993. It is our expectation that the law setting up this independent National Human Rights Commission with wide powers will be passed in the coming week and the constitution of the Commission announced immediately thereafter.

Yours sincerely,

SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY.

DECOMMISSIONING OF THE U.S.S. "FORRESTAL"

HON. THOMAS M. FOGLIETTA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. FOGLIETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bid a fond but sad farewell to the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Forrestal*, which will be decommissioned on September 11, 1993, in a ceremony at pier 6E at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in my district.

The development of the *Forrestal*, the U.S. Navy's first super carrier, represented many significant improvements over previous carrier designs. *Forrestal* was the first carrier designed specifically to operate jet aircraft, and included an angled deck which permitted simultaneous takeoffs and landings. *Forrestal's* revolutionary design became the basis for all U.S. carriers that followed.

For over 30 years, the sailors and aviators of the *Forrestal* have sailed her through 21 successful operational deployments. In 1991, *Forrestal* provided support for Operation Provide Comfort, the international relief effort for the Kurds in northern Iraq. The ship completed the first noncombatant evacuation exercise ever conducted from a carrier, as well as many NATO and other multi-national exercises during her final deployment.

In February 1992, the *Forrestal* changed her homeport from Mayport, FL, to nearby Pensacola, to become the U.S. Navy's training carrier for naval aviators and support personnel.

I was there when *Forrestal* arrived at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in September 1992 for her scheduled 14-month complex overhaul. I shared the pride of the women and men at the shipyard as they prepared to return the *Forrestal* to peak operational condition. Unfortunately, the overhaul was discontinued in March 1993 when the *Forrestal* was designated for decommissioning.

Former members of the crew and their guests will join the current ship's complement as they pay their respects to the Navy's oldest active aircraft carrier. I am sure my colleagues join me in paying tribute to the *Forrestal*, her crews, and the men and women who took care of her.

JOE DISHANNI "MR. IRWINDALE"
FOR HIS OUTSTANDING RECORD
OF SERVICE

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, today I rise and ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Mr. Joe DiShanni, a true public servant and tireless advocate for the city of Irwindale's business community.

Following his retirement in 1980, after nearly 40 years in the auto body repair business, Joe DiShanni organized the Irwindale Chamber of Commerce. Over the past 13 years, Joe has been instrumental in helping to bring national and local businesses to establish their offices and manufacturing plants in Irwindale.

Born in 1909 in Wallkill, NY, and raised in Salerno, Italy, Joe has been a resident of California for the past 53 years. Joe and his lovely wife, the former Eva DiPietra, were married on November 24, 1940. They have 3 children, Neil, Cecilia, and Joey, and five grandchildren.

Once described as a person with boundless energy and a colorful personality, Joe claims that his nonstop involvement in community affairs is his way of not getting old. In addition to holding the executive director's job at Irwindale's Chamber of Commerce, Joe also has served as a trustee for the Sons of Italy and for West Covina's Queen of the Valley Hospital. He also has been president of the Irwindale Lions Club and the California Skeet Shooting Association. Joe also serves on the Los Angeles County Insurance Commission and is a member of the Los Angeles Attorney General's Advisory Council.

As an avid gun enthusiast, Joe has been a skeet shooting competitor for more than 45 years. In 1964 he was a member of the international skeet range five-man team winning the world record 500x500. He also won the 1960 and 1961 Will T. Sesman, Jr., skeet championship; the 1962 Southern California 12-gauge championship; and the 1959 San Gabriel Valley Gun Club skeet championship.

Though many have asked when he plans to retire and finally settle down, Joe simply says, "I'm not going to retire until I'm 103, there's still too much to be done."

Mr. Speaker, Joe DiShanni is a true champion of business and an individual who has dedicated his life to helping others. I am proud to count him among my friends, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting and thanking this exceptional individual for his record of unselfish service.

FIRST FLIGHT OF DC-X1

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 8, 1993

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday August 18, 1993, at 4:43 p.m. MDT, the DC-X1 rocket vehicle flew for the first time from Space Harbor at White Sands Missile Range, NM. White Sands is ably represented by Hon. JOE SKEEN, but the DC-X1—the Delta Clipper-Experimental 1—was designed and built in my congressional district by the talented and dedicated men and women at the McDonnell Douglas Aerospace-West plant in Huntington Beach.

It is my belief that August 18, 1993, will someday be seen to be as important to our future activities in space as the day that humans first landed on the Moon. Indeed, some have likened the first flight of the DC-X1 in importance to future space activities as being as important as the first flight of the Wright brothers 90 years ago was to the future of aviation.

The DC-X1 was built in 18 months, measured from the time authority was given to proceed, and it flew 22 months from contract signature. In today's aerospace environment, this is in itself an incredible accomplishment.

My hat is off in salute to the men and women responsible, and in order to help to give them their due, I'd like to cite them here.

From the Ballistic Missile Defense Organization: Col. Pete Worden, Lt. Col. H.P. Ladner, USAF, Ret., Lt. Col. Steve Theriault, Maj. Jess Sponable, Jim French, Ron Shena.

From the Air Force: Capt. Mitchell Clapp, Capt. Ed Spaulding, S. Sgt. Don Gisburne.

From McDonnell Douglas Aerospace Space Systems: Dr. William Gaubatz, program manager, SSTO programs, Paul Klevatt, deputy program manager, SSTO programs/DC-X1, Charles "Pete" Conrad, Jr., flight manager, DC-X1, Edward Webster, manager, operations and supportability, Don Amberg, Jim Anderson, Phil Arroyo, Bob Bell, David Brumley, Jose Burclaga, Kenneth Burdeno, Eric Burgdorf, Ernie Butler, Bill Byrkit.

Dino Capparelli, Aaron Carter, Donald Carter, John Caufield, Joyce Chandler, Ray Charette, Gerry Coleman, Layne Cook, John Copper, Bill Cottle, Ruth Coulter, Steve Cows, Michael Cox, Shane Cuda, James Darling.

Jim Day, Randy De Merio, Robert Del Toro, Scott Dieter, Eric DiStefano, Donna Eggebrecht, Jack Farrell, Ray Fierro, Dave Forge, Sandee Fox, Dezi Gage, Marc Giegerich, Roger Glickman, John Greene, Julio Gutierrez.

William Hale, Twila Hart-Humphrey, Paul Heflin, Andy Helms, John Hensley, Lou Hoopingarner, Tom Ingersoll, Vance Jacobs, Mike Johnson, Ande Karlsson, Richard Kraft, Dave Larson, Jeff Laskevich, Jeff Laube, Jim LeBar.

Joe Lee, Carl Lemons, Bruce Leonard, John Linnell, Bruce Maderic, Mike Mahoney, Matt Maras, Bruce Marvin, Lyle Menzel, Ken Novak, Michael Novratil, Dan Nowlan, Victor Olloqui, Bill Opperman, Al Paddock.

Young Oak, Dave Palmer, Nino Polizzi, Carolyn Pritzi, Brian Redfinger, David Robertson, Thomas Robinson, Chris Rosander, Ron Runyon, Mark Scatolini, Pat Sgarlate.

From McDonnell Douglas Aerospace Tactical Aircraft: Mike Berry, Rick Bean, Vince Briscuso, Nick Carter, Brad Corbin, Phil Inslee, Pat Madorin, Jim Mason, Marty Montgomery, Randy Nuedecker, Joe Rachel, Jim Whitehouse, Rick Wolfe, Rod Wyatt.

From McDonnell Douglas Kennedy Space Division: John Newsome, Carl Glim, Mike Gryskiewicz, Cathy Miloszewski, Steven Voglewede, William Wooten.

From Aerojet Propulsion Division: Lee May, Grant Hart, Tom Fanciullo, Dan Faiello, Chris Baxter, Scott Novak, Ross Hewitt, Scott Fieger.

From Chicago Bridge and Iron Co.: Leo Pasini, Lee Prestley, Larry Larson, Jacky Bagby, Keith Morgan.

From Deutsche Aerospace-DASA: Dr. Wolfgang Kleinau, Jorge Kase, Dr. Dietrich Koelle.

From Harris Corp.-Space Systems: John Mochannuk, Craig Guy, Tom Zimmer.

From Honeywell Inc.: Wayne Soehren, Bob Skoyles.

From Martin Marietta Launch Systems: Dick Rozycki, Larry Clark, Bill Edwards, Jim Greenwood, Sam Satterthwaite, Beth Worthington.

From Pioneer Aerospace Corp.: Roy Fox, Bob Geiger, Ron Golden, Bert Engstrom, Bill Wailes.

From United Technologies Pratt and Whitney: Jim Holloway, Tim Avampato, Joaquin Castro, Jim Currier, Don Galler, Paul Gannon, Steve Herndon, Paul Kanic, Chuck Limerick, Sam Owen, Larry Witherup, Doug Young.

From Scabel Composites Inc.: Burt Rutan, John Campbell, Manny Chavez, Jack Frye, Greg Garrett, Richard White.

From SpaceGuild: Max Hunter

I'd also like to thank Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham U.S.A. Ret., and Dr. Jerry Pournelle, who along with Max Hunter, are the three folks responsible for the original concepts that were the foundation for this program.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 9, 1993, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 10

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings to examine constitutional issues relating to S. 1021, to assure religious freedom to Native Americans.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on bilateral investment treaties with Romania (Treaty Doc. 102-36), with Argentina (Treaty Doc. 103-2), with Bulgaria (Treaty Doc. 103-3), with Armenia (Treaty Doc. 103-11), with Kazakhstan (Treaty Doc. 103-12), with Kyrgyzstan (Treaty Doc. 103-13), with Moldova (Treaty Doc. 103-14), and a proposed bilateral investment treaty with Ecuador.

SD-419

SEPTEMBER 14

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to review United States policy regarding oil and gas development on the Outer Continental Shelf.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To hold oversight hearings on implementation of the Clean Water Act Amendments of 1990.

SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the Civil War Sites Advisory Commission's report to Congress on the nation's Civil War battlefields.

SD-366

3:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of James T. Laney, of Georgia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, and John D. Negroponte, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines.

SD-419

SEPTEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Clean Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1114, authorizing funds for programs of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, focusing on wetlands issues.

SD-106

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1146, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Yavapai-Presecott Indian Tribe in Yavapai County, Arizona.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of Tara O'Toole, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, and Jay E. Hakes, of Florida, to be Administrator of the Energy Information Administration, both of the Department of Energy.

SD-366

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine problems in the hearing aid industry.

SD-G50

3:00 p.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Indian Affairs to examine the Job Training Partnership Act program and the implementation of the Indian Employment Training and Services Demonstration Act.

SR-485

Indian Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Employment and Productivity to examine the Job Training Partnership Act program and the implementation of the Indian Employment Training and Services Demonstration Act.

SR-485

SEPTEMBER 21

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to re-

view the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

334 Cannon Building

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 986, to provide for an interpretive center at the Civil War Battlefield of Corinth, Mississippi, S. 1033, to establish the Shenandoah Valley National Battlefields and Commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia, S. 1341, to establish the Wheeling National Heritage Area in the State of West Virginia, and H.R. 1305, to make boundary adjustments and other miscellaneous changes to authorities and programs of the National Park Service.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 22

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 23

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 687, to regulate interstate commerce by providing for a uniform product liability law.

SR-253

SEPTEMBER 30

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Superfund, Recycling, and Solid Waste Management Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the Superfund clean-up process, focusing on clean-up options.

SD-406

POSTPONEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 9

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Aviation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation to authorize funds for the National Transportation Safety Board.

SR-253